S5624-2

New Mexico Labor Market Review

Volume 23, No. 7, August 31, 1994

Bruce King
Governor

Patrick G. Baca
Secretary

HIGHLIGHTS - July 1994

...The July 1994 seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in New Mexico was 5.2 percent, up two tenths of a percentage point from June, and almost one full percentage point below the national rate of 6.1 percent.

...Total nonagricultural employment at 655,900 in June, is some 31,800 jobs or 5.1 percent higher than its year ago level.

...Construction continues to lead all major industry groups in the rate of job growth by adding 5,200 workers for substantial 13.9 percent growth over the year.

...Total nonfarm payroll employment in Albuquerque now stands at 304,800, an over the year gain of 14,800 jobs or 5.1 percent.

Unemployment Rates
Seasonally Adjusted

Table of Contents

	Page
Household Data	
Labor Force Estimates Summary	2
New Mexico & U.S. Resident Employment	3
New Mexico & U.S. Labor Force Statistics	4
Unemp. Rate Ranking by State/County	6
New Mexico Unemployment Status	8
Establishment Data	
New Mexico & Albuquerque MSA Summary	9
N.M., Albq., Santa Fe MSA Tables	10
Average Hours & Earnings and U.S. CPI	14
Nonfarm Employment Growth Rankings	15
Economic News	
National Labor Update from U.S. B.L.S.	20
Unemployment Insurance Statistics	21
New Mexico & U.S. Personal Income	23
Per Capita Income Ranking by State	25
Personal Income Growth Ranking by State	26
Area Economic Activity	27
New Mexico Occupational Job Needs	32
Miscellaneous Items	
Glossary of Terms	33
Labor Service Center Directory	35

Beginning in January 1994, the U.S. and all state's labor force estimates are based on a totally redesigned household survey and collection methodology. These improvements in the Current Population Survey (CPS) however mean that the 1994 estimates are not strictly comparable with labor force estimates produced prior to 1994 as illustrated in the adjoining graph.

Prepared by Economic Research and Analysis
P.O. Box 1928, Albuquerque, N.M. 87103
(505) 841-8645

New Mexico Department of LABOR

Labor Force Estimates
(Household Survey Based)

New Mexico

The New Mexico seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for July 1994 was 5.2 percent, up two tenths of a percentage point from June. One year ago New Mexico's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 7.8 percent, although the two years are not strictly comparable due to changes in the Current Population Survey on which unemployment data is based. New Mexico's seasonally adjusted rate in July is almost a full percentage point below the national rate. The U.S. unemployment rate moved up one tenth of a point between June and July, while the New Mexico rate increased two tenths of a point. The U.S. unemployment rate has fallen seven tenths of a percentage point since July of last year.

Although many state-specific factors affect New Mexico's economy, national economic policy (including both monetary and fiscal policy) has an overriding impact on the state's employment picture. Monetary policy affects employment in retail trade, construction, and business investment through demand for the products furnished by these sectors. On August 16, the Federal Reserve raised its two key interest rates - the federal funds rate and the discount rate - by half a percentage point to their highest levels since 1991. Major banks responded by raising prime lending rates to 7.75 percent from 7.25 percent. (The prime rate is the interest rate charged by banks to their largest corporate borrowers.) All interest rates that are tied to bank's prime lending rates are expected to rise, including home equity loan, credit card, and personal loan rates. The yield on the US Treasury's benchmark 30-year bond fell to 7.37 from 7.51 the day before the announcement. Long term rates sometimes fall in response to increases in short term rates because higher short term rates are seen as anti-inflationary. In fact, part of the motivation for raising short term rates is often to move long term rates down, encouraging long term investment by business. (Another motivation may be to protect the value of the dollar internationally.) Several economic indicators, including growth in wage & salary employment, housing permits, and personal income, are expected to lose steam in 1995 as compared to 1994. The declining growth rates are due in part to tightening monetary policy. The recent federal reserve actions can also be expected to dampen consumer activity and to encourage sectors tied to long-term investment in New Mexico as elsewhere.

Fiscal policy, i.e. tax and expenditure policy at the national level, also affects the employment picture in New Mexico. Recently available figures show that the federal government spent $11.2 billion in New Mexico during the federal fiscal year ending September 30, 1993, an increase of 7.8 percent over the previous fiscal year. Per capita, New Mexico received $6,572, more than any other state except Alaska. Of the total federal expenditures in the state, 36 percent or $4.0 billion went to procurement contracts, mostly related to Defense or Energy Department installations. Direct payments to individuals were $3.8 billion or just over one third of the total. The remainder of the outlays were for wages and salaries ($1.6 billion, 14 percent), grants to state and local government ($1.5 billion, 13.7 percent) and miscellaneous programs ($294.5 million, 2.6 percent).

	Prel. July 1994	Revised June 1994	July 1993	Change From June 1994	Change From July 1993
Civilian Labor Force	788,100	794,800	766,800	-6,700	+21,300
Employment	743,800	744,800	704,200	-1,000	+39,600
Unemployment	44,300	50,000	62,600	-5,700	-18,300
Rate	5.6%	6.3%	8.2%		
Rate (seasonally adjusted)	5.2%	5.0%	7.8%		

Albuquerque MSA 1/

Albuquerque's unemployment rate (seasonally adjusted) increased by two tenths of a percentage point in July to 4.1 percent. The July Albuquerque rate is now one and one tenth percentage point below the New Mexico rate of 5.2 percent. Albuquerque ranked sixth lowest out of New Mexico counties and MSA's in unemployment rate.

Albuquerque's unemployment declined by almost 35 percent over the year and by about 4 percent over the month. Unemployment statewide fell by 29 percent over the year and 11 percent over last month. The over-the-year unemployment decline for Bernalillo County, at 37.7 percent, was significantly larger than the declines for Sandoval and Valencia counties, which were 23.4 and 25.2 percent respectively. Over the month, the Bernalillo County decline was 3.6 percent, less than the 4 percent in Sandoval and the 7 percent decline in Valencia County.

The four quadrants of New Mexico outside the Metropolitan Statistical areas maintain unemployment rates higher than in the MSA's, with the exception of Las Cruces. The northwest quadrant currently has the highest unemployment rate (8.4 percent), followed by the southwest (7.7 percent), northeast (7.4 percent), and southeast (6.5 percent) quadrants. July is the first month this year that the northwest quadrant has an unemployment rate higher than the southwest quadrant, as the copper industry in the southwest part of the state is re-hiring mineworkers at both old and new mines.

	Prel . July 1994	Revised June 1994	July 1993	Change From June 1994	Change From July 1993
Civilian Labor Force	347,800	346,200	331,600	+1,600	+16,200
Employment	332,600	330,400	308,000	+2,200	+24,600
Unemployment	15,200	15,800	23,600	-600	-8,400
Rate	4.4%	4.6%	7.1%		
Rate (seasonally adjusted)	4.1%	3.9%	6.6%		

1/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Bernalillo, Sandoval & Valencia Counties

NEW MEXICO AND UNITED STATES

RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

NEW MEXICO

	Civilian Labor Force	Employ-ment	Un-Employ-ment	Rate %	SA Rate %
1978	545,000	514,000	31,000	5.7%	
1979	557,000	520,000	37,000	6.6%	
1980	562,000	520,000	42,000	7.5%	
1981	579,000	537,000	42,000	7.3%	
1982	596,000	541,000	55,000	9.2%	
1983	609,000	547,000	62,000	10.1%	
1984	628,000	581,000	47,000	7.5%	
1985	644,000	587,000	57,000	8.8%	
1986	678,000	616,000	62,000	9.2%	
1987	682,000	622,000	60,000	8.9%	
1988	688,000	635,000	54,000	7.8%	
1989	698,000	651,000	46,000	6.7%	
1990	707,000	662,000	44,000	6.3%	
1991	725,000	675,000	50,000	6.9%	
1992	741,000	691,000	51,000	6.8%	
1993	756,000	700,000	57,000	7.5%	
1993 JAN	739,115	681,969	57,146	7.7%	7.2%
FEB	743,680	691,320	52,360	7.0%	7.1%
MAR	751,312	696,147	55,165	7.3%	7.4%
APR	754,687	699,056	55,631	7.4%	7.4%
MAY	755,049	697,959	57,090	7.6%	7.7%
JUN	722,336	702,862	69,474	9.0%	7.8%
JUL	766,772	704,205	62,567	8.2%	7.8%
AUG	757,302	698,651	58,651	7.7%	7.8%
SEP	757,812	701,692	56,120	7.4%	7.7%
OCT	766,097	710,791	55,306	7.2%	7.7%
NOV	763,563	710,573	52,990	6.9%	7.5%
DEC	756,274	704,774	51,500	6.8%	7.4%
1994 JAN	772,298	723,486	48,812	6.3%	5.9%
FEB	774,396	734,891	39,505	5.1%	5.2%
MAR	773,943	733,633	40,310	5.2%	5.2%
APR	786,316	745,731	40,585	5.2%	5.2%
MAY	783,257	740,870	42,387	5.4%	5.5%
JUN	794,805	744,778	50,027	6.3%	5.0%
JUL	788,142	743,804	44,338	5.6%	5.2%
AUG					
SEP					
OCT					
NOV					
DEC					
# CHANGE FROM					
Month Ago	-6,663	-974	-5,689	-0.7%	0.2%
Year Ago	21,370	39,599	-18,229	-2.6%	-2.6%
2 Yrs. Ago	47,142	52,804	-6,662	-1.2%	
3 Yrs. Ago	63,142	68,804	-5,662	-1.3%	
% CHANGE FROM					
Month Ago	-0.8%	-0.1%	-11.4%		
Year Ago	2.8%	5.6%	-29.1%		
2 Yrs. Ago	6.4%	7.6%	-13.1%		
3 Yrs. Ago	8.7%	10.2%	-11.3%		

UNITED STATES (in thousands)

	Civilian Labor Force	Employ-ment	Un-Employ-ment	Rate %	SA Rate %
1978	102,251	96,048	6,202	6.1%	
1979	104,962	98,824	6,137	5.8%	
1980	106,940	99,303	7,637	7.1%	
1981	108,670	100,397	8,273	7.6%	
1982	110,204	99,526	10,678	9.7%	
1983	111,550	100,834	10,717	9.6%	
1984	113,544	105,005	8,539	7.5%	
1985	115,461	107,150	8,312	7.2%	
1986	117,834	109,597	8,237	7.0%	
1987	119,865	112,440	7,425	6.2%	
1988	121,669	114,968	6,701	5.5%	
1989	123,869	117,342	6,528	5.3%	
1990	124,787	117,914	6,874	5.5%	
1991	125,303	116,877	8,426	6.7%	
1992	126,982	117,598	9,384	7.4%	
1993	128,040	119,306	8,734	6.8%	
1993 JAN	126,034	116,123	9,911	7.9%	7.1%
FEB	126,505	116,735	9,770	7.7%	7.0%
MAR	126,682	117,406	9,276	7.3%	7.0%
APR	126,491	117,856	8,635	6.8%	7.0%
MAY	127,807	119,201	8,606	6.7%	6.9%
JUN	129,839	120,586	9,252	7.1%	6.9%
JUL	130,324	121,323	9,002	6.9%	6.8%
AUG	129,472	121,002	8,470	6.5%	6.7%
SEP	127,858	119,730	8,128	6.4%	6.7%
OCT	128,547	120,446	8,101	6.3%	6.7%
NOV	128,521	120,632	7,890	6.1%	6.5%
DEC	128,401	120,636	7,764	6.0%	6.4%
1994 JAN	129,393	119,901	9,492	7.3%	6.7%
FEB	129,764	120,503	9,262	7.1%	6.5%
MAR	129,718	120,844	8,874	6.8%	6.5%
APR	129,682	121,604	8,078	6.2%	6.4%
MAY	130,602	122,946	7,656	5.9%	6.0%
JUN	132,115	123,864	8,251	6.2%	6.0%
JUL	132,783	124,503	8,281	6.2%	6.1%
AUG					
SEP					
OCT					
NOV					
DEC					
# CHANGE FROM					
Month Ago	668	639	30	0.0%	0.1%
Year Ago	2,459	3,180	-721	-0.7%	-0.7%
2 Yrs. Ago	5,801	6,905	-1,103	-1.2%	
3 Yrs. Ago	7,480	7,626	-145	-0.5%	
% CHANGE FROM					
Month Ago	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%		
Year Ago	1.9%	2.6%	-8.0%		
2 Yrs. Ago	4.6%	5.9%	-11.8%		
3 Yrs. Ago	6.0%	6.5%	-1.7%		

Source: Based on current population survey

Note: Annual average labor force levels and unemployment rates may not calculate exactly due to independent rounding.

Note 2: SA Rate is seasonally adjusted rate.

New Mexico Labor Force Estimates 1/

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	PRELIMINARY JULY 1994				REVISED JULY 1993				Absolute Change			Percent Change		
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Labor F	Empl.	Unemp.
STATEWIDE	788,142	743,804	44,338	5.6%	766,772	704,205	62,567	8.2%	21,370	39,599	−18,229	2.8%	5.6%	−29.1%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	347,851	332,627	15,224	4.4%	331,594	307,959	23,635	7.1%	16,257	24,668	−8,411	4.9%	8.0%	−35.6%
Bernalillo	289,329	276,874	12,455	4.3%	276,326	256,341	19,985	7.2%	13,003	20,533	−7,530	4.7%	8.0%	−37.7%
Sandoval	35,413	33,728	1,685	4.8%	33,427	31,226	2,201	6.6%	1,986	2,502	−516	5.9%	8.0%	−23.4%
Valencia	23,108	22,025	1,083	4.7%	21,840	20,392	1,448	6.6%	1,268	1,633	−365	5.8%	8.0%	−25.2%
Las Cruces MSA 3/	61,248	56,914	4,334	7.1%	60,674	54,014	6,660	11.0%	574	2,900	−2,326	0.9%	5.4%	−34.9%
Santa Fe MSA 4/	77,698	74,978	2,720	3.5%	75,869	72,759	3,110	4.1%	1,829	2,219	−390	2.4%	3.0%	−12.5%
Catron	1,130	1,021	109	9.6%	1,081	942	139	12.9%	49	79	−30	4.5%	8.4%	−21.6%
Chaves	24,049	22,401	1,648	6.9%	23,924	21,843	2,081	8.7%	125	558	−433	0.5%	2.6%	−20.8%
Cibola	9,123	8,171	952	10.4%	9,354	8,147	1,207	12.9%	−231	24	−255	−2.5%	0.3%	−21.1%
Colfax	6,702	6,301	401	6.0%	6,352	5,813	539	8.5%	350	488	−138	5.5%	8.4%	−25.6%
Curry	18,667	17,568	1,099	5.9%	18,093	16,647	1,446	8.0%	574	921	−347	3.2%	5.5%	−24.0%
De Baca	914	885	29	3.2%	912	859	53	5.8%	2	26	−24	0.2%	3.0%	−45.3%
Eddy	22,795	21,006	1,789	7.8%	23,233	20,629	2,604	11.2%	−438	377	−815	−1.9%	1.8%	−31.3%
Grant	11,816	11,005	811	6.9%	11,741	10,602	1,139	9.7%	75	403	−328	0.6%	3.8%	−28.8%
Guadalupe	1,774	1,629	145	8.2%	1,781	1,549	232	13.0%	−7	80	−87	−0.4%	5.2%	−37.5%
Harding	577	522	55	9.5%	510	470	40	7.8%	67	52	15	13.1%	11.1%	37.5%
Hidalgo	3,073	2,894	179	5.8%	2,941	2,722	219	7.4%	132	172	−40	4.5%	6.3%	−18.3%
Lea	25,606	23,834	1,772	6.9%	25,085	23,414	1,671	6.7%	521	420	101	2.1%	1.8%	6.0%
Lincoln	6,417	6,119	298	4.6%	6,239	5,860	379	6.1%	178	259	−81	2.9%	4.4%	−21.4%
Luna	7,886	6,923	963	12.2%	7,889	6,636	1,253	15.9%	−3	287	−290	0.0%	4.3%	−23.1%
McKinley	25,499	23,784	1,715	6.7%	25,177	23,175	2,002	8.0%	322	609	−287	1.3%	2.6%	−14.3%
Mora	1,531	1,318	213	13.9%	1,578	1,248	330	20.9%	−47	70	−117	−3.0%	5.6%	−35.5%
Otero	20,156	18,868	1,288	6.4%	20,184	18,329	1,855	9.2%	−28	539	−567	−0.1%	2.9%	−30.6%
Quay	4,850	4,602	248	5.1%	4,753	4,411	342	7.2%	97	191	−94	2.0%	4.3%	−27.5%
Rio Arriba	15,653	14,495	1,158	7.4%	16,088	14,119	1,969	12.2%	−435	376	−811	−2.7%	2.7%	−41.2%
Roosevelt	7,759	7,427	332	4.3%	7,150	6,678	472	6.6%	609	749	−140	8.5%	11.2%	−29.7%
San Juan	43,685	39,788	3,897	8.9%	43,408	38,580	4,828	11.1%	277	1,208	−931	0.6%	3.1%	−19.3%
San Miguel	11,726	11,004	722	6.2%	11,460	10,418	1,042	9.1%	266	586	−320	2.3%	5.6%	−30.7%
Sierra	3,513	3,385	128	3.6%	3,285	3,066	219	6.7%	228	319	−91	6.9%	10.4%	−41.6%
Socorro	6,912	6,460	452	6.5%	6,927	6,192	735	10.6%	−15	268	−283	−0.2%	4.3%	−38.5%
Taos	12,879	11,593	1,286	10.0%	13,032	11,186	1,846	14.2%	−153	407	−560	−1.2%	3.6%	−30.3%
Torrance	4,624	4,361	263	5.7%	4,611	4,169	442	9.6%	13	192	−179	0.3%	4.6%	−40.5%
Union	2,027	1,920	107	5.3%	1,848	1,769	79	4.3%	179	151	28	9.7%	8.5%	35.4%

1/ All estimates are made in strict accordance with methodology provided by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics
2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Bernalillo, Sandoval & Valencia Counties
3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Doña Ana County
4/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties

New Mexico Labor Force Estimates 1/

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	PRELIMINARY JULY 1994				REVISED JUNE 1994				Absolute Change			Percent Change		
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.
STATEWIDE	788,142	743,804	44,338	5.6%	794,805	744,778	50,027	6.3%	-6,663	-974	-5,689	-0.8%	-0.1%	-11.4%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	347,851	332,627	15,224	4.4%	346,285	330,449	15,836	4.6%	1,566	2,178	-612	0.5%	0.7%	-3.9%
Bernalillo	289,329	276,874	12,455	4.3%	287,977	275,061	12,916	4.5%	1,352	1,813	-461	0.5%	0.7%	-3.6%
Sandoval	35,413	33,728	1,685	4.8%	35,262	33,507	1,755	5.0%	151	221	-70	0.4%	0.7%	-4.0%
Valencia	23,108	22,025	1,083	4.7%	23,046	21,881	1,165	5.1%	62	144	-82	0.3%	0.7%	-7.0%
Las Cruces MSA 3/	61,248	56,914	4,334	7.1%	63,778	58,788	4,990	7.8%	-2,530	-1,874	-656	-4.0%	-3.2%	-13.1%
Santa Fe MSA 4/	77,698	74,978	2,720	3.5%	77,804	74,616	3,188	4.1%	-106	362	-468	-0.1%	0.5%	-14.7%
Catron	1,130	1,021	109	9.6%	1,152	1,023	129	11.2%	-22	-2	-20	-1.9%	-0.2%	-15.5%
Chaves	24,049	22,401	1,648	6.9%	24,505	22,762	1,743	7.1%	-456	-361	-95	-1.9%	-1.6%	-5.5%
Cibola	9,123	8,171	952	10.4%	9,221	8,218	1,003	10.9%	-98	-47	-51	-1.1%	-0.6%	-5.1%
Colfax	6,702	6,301	401	6.0%	6,607	6,204	403	6.1%	95	97	-2	1.4%	1.6%	-0.5%
Curry	18,667	17,568	1,099	5.9%	19,009	17,791	1,218	6.4%	-342	-223	-119	-1.8%	-1.3%	-9.8%
De Baca	914	885	29	3.2%	1,023	957	66	6.5%	-109	-72	-37	-10.7%	-7.5%	-56.1%
Eddy	22,795	21,006	1,789	7.8%	23,498	21,189	2,309	9.8%	-703	-183	-520	-3.0%	-0.9%	-22.5%
Grant	11,816	11,005	811	6.9%	11,953	11,054	899	7.5%	-137	-49	-88	-1.1%	-0.4%	-9.8%
Guadalupe	1,774	1,629	145	8.2%	1,810	1,633	177	9.8%	-36	-4	-32	-2.0%	-0.2%	-18.1%
Harding	577	522	55	9.5%	582	523	59	10.1%	-5	-1	-4	-0.9%	-0.2%	-6.8%
Hidalgo	3,073	2,894	179	5.8%	3,140	2,927	213	6.8%	-67	-33	-34	-2.1%	-1.1%	-16.0%
Lea	25,606	23,834	1,772	6.9%	25,856	23,909	1,947	7.5%	-250	-75	-175	-1.0%	-0.3%	-9.0%
Lincoln	6,417	6,119	298	4.6%	6,563	6,205	358	5.5%	-146	-86	-60	-2.2%	-1.4%	-16.8%
Luna	7,886	6,923	963	12.2%	8,410	7,047	1,363	16.2%	-524	-124	-400	-6.2%	-1.8%	-29.3%
McKinley	25,499	23,784	1,715	6.7%	25,758	23,709	2,049	8.0%	-259	75	-334	-1.0%	0.3%	-16.3%
Mora	1,531	1,318	213	13.9%	1,566	1,323	243	15.5%	-35	-5	-30	-2.2%	-0.4%	-12.3%
Otero	20,156	18,868	1,288	6.4%	20,379	18,937	1,442	7.1%	-223	-69	-154	-1.1%	-0.4%	-10.7%
Quay	4,850	4,602	248	5.1%	4,986	4,664	322	6.5%	-136	-62	-74	-2.7%	-1.3%	-23.0%
Rio Arriba	15,653	14,495	1,158	7.4%	15,953	14,495	1,458	9.1%	-300	0	-300	-1.9%	0.0%	-20.6%
Roosevelt	7,759	7,427	332	4.3%	8,215	7,753	462	5.6%	-456	-326	-130	-5.6%	-4.2%	-28.1%
San Juan	43,685	39,788	3,897	8.9%	44,510	39,823	4,687	10.5%	-825	-35	-790	-1.9%	-0.1%	-16.9%
San Miguel	11,726	11,004	722	6.2%	11,850	11,042	808	6.8%	-124	-38	-86	-1.0%	-0.3%	-10.6%
Sierra	3,513	3,385	128	3.6%	3,638	3,455	183	5.0%	-125	-70	-55	-3.4%	-2.0%	-30.1%
Socorro	6,912	6,460	452	6.5%	7,041	6,448	593	8.4%	-129	12	-141	-1.8%	0.2%	-23.8%
Taos	12,879	11,593	1,286	10.0%	12,933	11,486	1,447	11.2%	-54	107	-161	-0.4%	0.9%	-11.1%
Torrance	4,624	4,361	263	5.7%	4,724	4,398	326	6.9%	-100	-37	-63	-2.1%	-0.8%	-19.3%
Union	2,027	1,920	107	5.3%	2,056	1,950	106	5.2%	-29	-30	1	-1.4%	-1.5%	0.9%

1/ All estimates are made in strict accordance with methodology provided by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics
2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Bernalillo, Sandoval & Valencia Counties
3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Doña Ana County
4/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties

(Prel.) JULY UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY STATE (highest to lowest)

(Prelimiary, Seasonally Adjusted, Year to Year Change)

STATE	PREL. 1994 RANKING	JULY 1994 RATE
CALIFORNIA	1	9.0%
WEST VIRGINIA	2	8.7%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	3	8.3%
ALASKA	4	8.1%
LOUISIANA	5	7.7%
NEW YORK	6	7.1%
MAINE	6	7.1%
RHODE ISLAND	8	7.0%
TEXAS	9	6.8%
MISSISSIPPI	10	6.6%
PENNSYLVANIA	11	6.5%
NEW JERSEY	12	6.4%
ILLINOIS	13	6.3%
FLORIDA	14	6.2%
SOUTH CAROLINA	15	6.1%
UNITED STATES		**6.1%**
MICHIGAN	16	6.0%
WASHINGTON	16	6.0%
MASSACHUSETTS	18	5.9%
OKLAHOMA	18	5.9%
ALABAMA	18	5.9%
HAWAII	21	5.8%
ARIZONA	21	5.8%
OHIO	21	5.8%
ARKANSAS	24	5.7%
GEORGIA	24	5.7%
NEVADA	24	5.7%
MARYLAND	27	5.5%
OREGON	28	5.4%
WYOMING	29	5.3%
NEW MEXICO	**30**	**5.2%**
INDIANA	30	5.2%
KENTUCKY	30	5.2%
KANSAS	30	5.2%
VIRGINIA	34	5.1%
CONNECTICUT	35	5.0%
IDAHO	36	4.9%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	37	4.8%
DELAWARE	37	4.8%
NORTH CAROLINA	39	4.7%
COLORADO	40	4.6%
TENNESSEE	40	4.6%
MONTANA	42	4.5%
WISCONSIN	42	4.5%
MISSOURI	44	4.4%
VERMONT	45	4.3%
NORTH DAKOTA	46	3.8%
UTAH	47	3.7%
MINNESOTA	48	3.4%
SOUTH DAKOTA	49	2.9%
IOWA	49	2.9%
NEBRASKA	51	2.6%

STATE	REVISED 1993 RANKING	JULY 1993 RATE
WEST VIRGINIA	1	10.7%
CALIFORNIA	2	9.6%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	3	8.6%
MAINE	4	8.0%
SOUTH CAROLINA	5	7.9%
ALABAMA	5	7.9%
NEW MEXICO	**7**	**7.8%**
NEW YORK	8	7.6%
WASHINGTON	8	7.6%
ALASKA	10	7.5%
RHODE ISLAND	10	7.5%
ILLINOIS	12	7.4%
NEVADA	12	7.4%
OREGON	14	7.3%
PENNSYLVANIA	15	7.2%
MICHIGAN	15	7.2%
TEXAS	17	7.1%
LOUISIANA	17	7.1%
NEW JERSEY	19	7.0%
FLORIDA	19	7.0%
UNITED STATES		**6.8%**
OHIO	21	6.7%
MASSACHUSETTS	22	6.5%
MISSOURI	22	6.5%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	24	6.4%
MARYLAND	25	6.3%
MONTANA	26	6.2%
KENTUCKY	26	6.2%
ARKANSAS	28	6.1%
CONNECTICUT	28	6.1%
OKLAHOMA	28	6.1%
IDAHO	31	6.0%
ARIZONA	32	5.9%
MISSISSIPPI	32	5.9%
GEORGIA	34	5.7%
TENNESSEE	34	5.7%
WYOMING	36	5.5%
DELAWARE	37	5.4%
VERMONT	38	5.3%
KANSAS	39	5.1%
INDIANA	39	5.1%
MINNESOTA	39	5.1%
COLORADO	42	5.0%
VIRGINIA	43	4.9%
NORTH CAROLINA	44	4.7%
WISCONSIN	44	4.7%
IOWA	46	4.4%
NORTH DAKOTA	46	4.4%
HAWAII	48	4.2%
UTAH	49	3.8%
SOUTH DAKOTA	50	3.4%
NEBRASKA	51	2.5%

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

July and June Unemployment Rates in New Mexico (Highest to Lowest)

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

AREAS	PREL. 1994 RANKING	JULY 1994 RATE
MORA	1	13.9%
LUNA	2	12.2%
CIBOLA	3	10.4%
TAOS	4	10.0%
CATRON	5	9.6%
HARDING	6	9.5%
SAN JUAN	7	8.9%
GUADALUPE	8	8.2%
EDDY	9	7.8%
RIO ARRIBA	10	7.4%
LAS CRUCES MSA 2/	11	7.1%
CHAVES	12	6.9%
GRANT	12	6.9%
LEA	12	6.9%
MCKINLEY	15	6.7%
SOCORRO	16	6.5%
OTERO	17	6.4%
SAN MIGUEL	18	6.2%
COLFAX	19	6.0%
CURRY	20	5.9%
HIDALGO	21	5.8%
TORRANCE	22	5.7%
STATEWIDE		**5.6%**
UNION	23	5.3%
QUAY	24	5.1%
SANDOVAL	25	4.8%
VALENCIA	26	4.7%
LINCOLN	27	4.6%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	28	4.4%
ROOSEVELT	29	4.3%
BERNALILLO	29	4.3%
SIERRA	31	3.6%
SANTA FE MSA 3/	32	3.5%
DE BACA	33	3.2%

1/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Bernalillo, Sandoval & Valencia Counties
2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Dona Ana County
3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Santa Fe & Los Alamos Counties

AREAS	REVISED 1994 RANKING	JUNE 1994 RATE
LUNA	1	16.2%
MORA	2	15.5%
CATRON	3	11.2%
TAOS	3	11.2%
CIBOLA	5	10.9%
SAN JUAN	6	10.5%
HARDING	7	10.1%
GUADALUPE	8	9.8%
EDDY	8	9.8%
RIO ARRIBA	10	9.1%
SOCORRO	11	8.4%
MCKINLEY	12	8.0%
LAS CRUCES MSA 2/	13	7.8%
GRANT	14	7.5%
LEA	14	7.5%
CHAVES	16	7.1%
OTERO	16	7.1%
TORRANCE	18	6.9%
HIDALGO	18	6.8%
SAN MIGUEL	18	6.8%
DE BACA	21	6.5%
QUAY	21	6.5%
CURRY	23	6.4%
STATEWIDE		**6.3%**
COLFAX	24	6.1%
ROOSEVELT	25	5.6%
LINCOLN	26	5.5%
UNION	27	5.2%
VALENCIA	28	5.1%
SANDOVAL	29	5.0%
SIERRA	29	5.0%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	31	4.6%
BERNALILLO	32	4.5%
SANTA FE MSA 3/	33	4.1%

NEW MEXICO

EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONAL POPULATION
1993 ANNUAL AVERAGES

SELECTED CATEGORIES	POPULATION	PARTICIPATION RATE 1/	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE			
			TOTAL	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE 2/
Total 16 years and older	1,186,000	63.8%	756,000	700,000	57,000	7.5%
Men	576,000	73.5%	423,000	389,000	34,000	7.9%
Women	610,000	54.6%	333,000	310,000	23,000	6.9%
Both sexes, 16-19 years	93,000	46.9%	44,000	35,000	8,000	18.8%
White	1,057,000	64.1%	678,000	634,000	44,000	6.5%
Men	516,000	74.1%	382,000	356,000	26,000	6.9%
Women	541,000	54.7%	296,000	278,000	18,000	6.0%
Both sexes, 16-19 years	78,000	48.9%	38,000	32,000	6,000	16.7%
Hispanic Origin 3/	373,000	60.8%	227,000	207,000	20,000	8.8%
Men	179,000	71.7%	128,000	116,000	13,000	10.1%
Women	194,000	50.8%	98,000	91,000	7,000	7.3%
Both sexes, 16-19 years	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

1/ Participation rates are calculated from unrounded population and labor force estimates.
2/ Unemployment rates are calculated from unrounded labor force and unemployment estimates.
3/ Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race; however, the majority are in the white category.

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.
SOURCE: Data from Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

New Mexico
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
(Employer Survey Based)

Seasonally adjusted nonfarm employment in July increased by 300 jobs (less than a tenth of a percent) from last month, according to preliminary estimates. Major industry groups adding employment included construction, manufacturing, transportation, communications & public utilities (TCPU), trade, finance, insurance & real estate (FIRE), and services. Sectors losing employment in July were mining (down 100) and government (down 2,600). The government employment figures for June reflected temporary county hiring for the primary election. These workers were no longer on the payroll in July. The largest over-the-month increases were in construction, up by 1.0 percent, followed by manufacturing (0.9 percent), trade (0.8 percent), TCPU (0.7 percent). FIRE and services each posted a 0.3 percent increase.

Data from the Unemployment Insurance (U.I.) program (the foundation of the employment tracking system) for the fourth quarter of 1993 indicate that total U.I. covered employment was then increasing at a rate of 4.9 percent over fourth quarter 1992, and by 2.2 percent over the previous quarter. These growth rates substantiated the low unemployment rates and rapid employment growth shown by the labor force and nonfarm jobs sample-based series reported in the course of 1994.

Total nonfarm employment (not seasonally adjusted) was estimated at 655,900 in July, 5.1 percent or 31,800 jobs higher than its year ago level. The New Mexico growth rate, which was 4.5 percent at the beginning of the year, fell to 4.0 percent in March, but has risen over a percentage point since then. New Mexico's June nonfarm job growth rate ranked fifth in the nation, up from seventh in June 1993. All major industry groups contributed to this accelerating growth, six of them at rates at or exceeding five percent. Construction leads the industries in growth rate, hiring 5,200 additional workers for 13.9 percent over the year growth. The New Mexico construction growth rate ranked fourth in the country in June, trailing only Utah, Arizona and Idaho.

Services gained 8,500 and grew 5.0 percent from last year. New Mexico ranked thirteenth in service growth in June. Trade followed closely, adding 8,000 positions to last year's level for 5.4 percent over-the-year growth. New Mexico trade job growth ranked sixth in the country in June.

Government added 5,000 jobs to its payroll for 3.3 percent growth over the year and ranked fifth nationally in June. Manufacturing is up 2,400 jobs for 5.7 percent annual growth, ninth nationally in June. Employment growth in mining is broad based, including increases in metal (mostly copper), coal and oil & gas extraction. Mining job growth ranked fourth nationally in June. Finance, insurance & real estate (FIRE) and transportation & public utilities (TCPU) also added jobs, growing at rates of 5.0 percent and 1.8 percent, respectively. New Mexico FIRE and TCPU job growth ranked fifth and twelfth nationally in June.

Albuquerque MSA (Bernalillo, Sandoval & Valencia Counties)
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
(Employer Survey Based)

Total nonfarm payroll employment in the Albuquerque area rose by 1,900 jobs in July on a seasonally adjusted basis, according to preliminary estimates. All major sectors were up over the month, with trade the largest contributor, gaining 800. Services employment increased by 400, construction and finance, insurance & real estate (FIRE) each increased by 300, transportation & public utilities (TCPU) and government each contributed 100 jobs. Manufacturing was down slightly (-100), although this is expected to be a temporary lull in onrushing growth.

On a not seasonally adjusted basis, Albuquerque saw an over the month gain of 1,400 jobs or half a percent in July. Construction increased by 200 jobs or by 1.0 percent from June to July. Trade increased by 500, and services was up 600. The slight July rise in manufacturing jobs was focused in durable goods manufacturing, with an increase in electronic equipment.

Data from the Unemployment Insurance (U.I.) program for the fourth quarter 1993 show the growth patterns of the three counties composing the Albuquerque MSA. Bernalillo County added 12,843 jobs between the fourth quarter of 1993 and the fourth quarter of 1992 for 5.0 percent growth. Sandoval County grew by 2,712 positions over the same period for growth of almost 25 percent. Valencia County grew by slightly over one thousand jobs for 12 percent over the year growth. Santa Fe County U.I. covered employment was up 2,666 or 5.6 percent, while Los Alamos County employment was up by a minimal 67, due to last year's early retirement at the Los Alamos National Laboratories. Dona Ana County was up by 2,314 jobs or 4.9 percent.

Nonfarm payroll employment in the Albuquerque MSA is now 304,800, which is 14,800 jobs (+5.1%) more than in July 1993. Construction continues to far outpace all other industrial sectors in job growth rate over the year - Albuquerque's construction over the year gain of 2,900 (16.1 percent) represents one-fifth of the state's total annual job growth. Construction accounts for 9.1 percent of total jobs in Albuquerque, compared to 6.5 percent statewide. Services remains a mainstay of employment growth, posting 4,100 more jobs than a year ago for growth of 4.6 percent. Finance, insurance, & real estate, manufacturing, and trade continue to be very strong, with year to year growth rates of 6.5%, 5.7%, and 5.6% respectively. The manufacturing share of nonfarm jobs is now 9.1 percent in Albuquerque, while statewide the manufacturing sector share is 6.8 percent. Government showed a slim 1.6 percent increase, with federal government increasing by less than 1 percent. Albuquerque MSA employment is less weighted toward the public sector than the state as a whole, as government employment is about 19 percent of the Albuquerque total, compared to 24 percent statewide. Transportation & public utilities employment is now up 500 jobs or 4.0 percent over its year ago level.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
(Seasonally Adjusted)

NEW MEXICO	PRELIM JUL 1994	REVISED JUN 1994	CHANGE FROM JUN
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	**656,400**	**656,100**	**300**
MINING	**16,700**	**16,800**	**-100**
CONSTRUCTION	**41,100**	**40,700**	**400**
MANUFACTURING	**44,600**	**44,200**	**400**
DURABLE GOODS	29,800	29,600	200
NONDURABLE GOODS	14,800	14,600	200
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	**29,700**	**29,500**	**200**
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	**155,300**	**154,000**	**1,300**
WHOLESALE TRADE	26,900	26,800	100
RETAIL TRADE	128,400	127,200	1,200
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	**29,100**	**29,000**	**100**
SERVICES	**176,500**	**175,900**	**600**
GOVERNMENT	**163,400**	**166,000**	**-2,600**

ALBUQUERQUE MSA (Bernalillo, Sandoval & Valencia Counties)	PRELIM JUL 1994	REVISED JUN 1994	CHANGE FROM JUN
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	**304,600**	**302,700**	**1,900**
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**20,400**	**20,100**	**300**
MANUFACTURING	**27,500**	**27,600**	**-100**
DURABLE GOODS	20,800	20,900	-100
NONDURABLE GOODS	6,700	6,700	0
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	**13,300**	**13,200**	**100**
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	**73,600**	**72,800**	**800**
WHOLESALE TRADE	15,700	15,800	-100
RETAIL TRADE	57,900	57,000	900
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	**16,300**	**16,000**	**300**
SERVICES	**92,800**	**92,400**	**400**
GOVERNMENT	**60,700**	**60,600**	**100**

1/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th of the month.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

NEW MEXICO	PRELIM JUL 1994	REVISED JUN 1994	REVISED JUL 1993	JUL CHANGE FROM JUN 1994	JUL CHANGE FROM JUL 1993
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	**655,900**	**658,100**	**624,100**	**-2,200**	**31,800**
GOODS PRODUCING	104,200	102,900	95,800	1,300	8,400
SERVICE PRODUCING	551,700	555,200	528,300	-3,500	23,400
MINING	**16,900**	**16,800**	**16,100**	**100**	**800**
Metal Mining	1,900	1,900	1,600	0	300
Bituminous Coal, Quarrying etc	4,200	4,200	4,100	0	100
Oil & Gas Extraction	10,800	10,700	10,400	100	400
CONSTRUCTION	**42,700**	**41,900**	**37,500**	**800**	**5,200**
MANUFACTURING	**44,600**	**44,200**	**42,200**	**400**	**2,400**
DURABLE GOODS	30,000	29,700	28,900	300	1,100
Lumber & Wood Products	2,100	2,000	2,200	100	-100
Machinery(except electric)	2,500	2,500	2,500	0	0
Elec & Electronic Equip	8,800	8,500	7,600	300	1,200
Transportation Equipment	3,500	3,500	3,800	0	-300
Other Durable Goods	13,100	13,200	12,800	-100	300
NONDURABLE GOODS	14,600	14,500	13,300	100	1,300
Food & Kindred Products	4,300	4,100	3,900	200	400
Textile & Apparel	2,900	2,900	2,700	0	200
Other Nondurable Goods	7,400	7,500	6,700	-100	700
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	**28,900**	**28,900**	**28,400**	**0**	**500**
TRANSPORTATION	15,400	15,400	14,700	0	700
Railroad Transportation	1,600	1,500	1,500	100	100
Trucking & Warehousing	7,800	7,800	7,600	0	200
Other Transportation	6,000	6,100	5,600	-100	400
COMMUNICATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	13,500	13,500	13,700	0	-200
Communication	5,600	5,600	5,800	0	-200
Elec, Gas, & Sanitary Services	7,900	7,900	7,900	0	0
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	**156,900**	**155,800**	**148,900**	**1,100**	**8,000**
WHOLESALE TRADE	27,000	26,900	25,900	100	1,100
Durable Goods	15,500	15,400	15,000	100	500
Nondurable Goods	11,500	11,500	10,900	0	600
RETAIL TRADE	129,900	128,900	123,000	1,000	6,900
Bldg Material & Mobile Homes	5,400	5,200	5,000	200	400
General Merchandise Stores	14,700	14,600	13,200	100	1,500
Food Stores	16,600	16,300	16,200	300	400
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	16,300	16,200	15,700	100	600
Apparel & Accessories	5,200	5,200	5,000	0	200
Furniture & Furnishing	5,500	5,500	5,000	0	500
Eating & Drinking Places	50,900	50,800	47,900	100	3,000
Miscellaneous Retail	15,300	15,100	15,000	200	300
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	**29,500**	**29,300**	**28,100**	**200**	**1,400**
Depository Institutions	10,400	10,400	10,300	0	100
Insurance Carriers	5,100	5,000	4,900	100	200
Insurance Agents	3,300	3,300	3,100	0	200
Real Estate	7,100	6,900	6,500	200	600
Other Fin, Ins & Real Estate	3,600	3,700	3,300	-100	300
SERVICES	**179,900**	**178,900**	**171,400**	**1,000**	**8,500**
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	14,100	13,900	13,500	200	600
Personal Services	6,000	6,000	5,600	0	400
Business Services	26,600	26,300	25,900	300	700
Health Services	44,100	43,700	42,100	400	2,000
Legal Services	4,900	4,900	4,900	0	0
Educational Services	5,400	6,000	5,000	-600	400
Social Services	15,000	14,800	13,500	200	1,500
Membership Organizations	14,100	13,900	13,500	200	600
Engineering & Management Services	28,700	28,600	27,200	100	1,500
Other Services	21,000	20,800	20,200	200	800
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	**156,500**	**162,300**	**151,500**	**-5,800**	**5,000**
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	31,000	30,900	32,500	100	-1,500
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	125,500	131,400	119,000	-5,900	6,500
State Government 2/	54,700	55,300	52,200	-600	2,500
Universities	21,600	22,400	20,400	-800	1,200
Local Government	70,800	76,100	66,800	-5,300	4,000
Schools	40,400	44,300	37,900	-3,900	2,500

1/ Estimates include all full- time and part- time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which includes the 12th day of the month

2/ Includes employees of Los Alamos National Laboratory, federally funded state programs, state supported universities, and the three branches of government

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (Jobs)

(Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

ALBUQUERQUE MSA (BERNALILLO, SANDOVAL, & VALENCIA COUNTIES)	PRELIM JUL 1994	REVISED JUN 1994	REVISED JUL 1993	JUL CHANGE FROM JUN 1994	JUL CHANGE FROM JUL 1993
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	**304,800**	**303,400**	**290,000**	**1,400**	**14,800**
GOODS PRODUCING	48,900	48,600	44,500	300	4,400
SERVICE PRODUCING	255,900	254,800	245,500	1,100	10,400
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**21,100**	**20,900**	**18,200**	**200**	**2,900**
MANUFACTURING	**27,800**	**27,700**	**26,300**	**100**	**1,500**
Durable Goods	21,100	21,000	20,000	100	1,100
Nondurable Goods	6,700	6,700	6,300	0	400
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	**12,900**	**12,900**	**12,400**	**0**	**500**
Transportation	7,800	7,800	7,200	0	600
Communication & Public Utilities	5,100	5,100	5,200	0	-100
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	**74,000**	**73,500**	**70,100**	**500**	**3,900**
WHOLESALE TRADE	15,800	15,800	15,000	0	800
Durable Goods	9,700	9,700	9,300	0	400
Nondurable Goods	6,100	6,100	5,700	0	400
RETAIL TRADE	58,200	57,700	55,100	500	3,100
General Merchandise Stores	6,100	6,000	5,500	100	600
Food Stores	6,600	6,500	6,300	100	300
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	6,400	6,300	6,100	100	300
Eating & Drinking Places	23,200	23,200	22,200	0	1,000
Other Retail Trade	15,900	15,700	15,000	200	900
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	**16,400**	**16,200**	**15,400**	**200**	**1,000**
Depository Institutions	4,700	4,600	4,500	100	200
Ins Carriers, Agents & Brokers	5,600	5,500	5,300	100	300
Other Fin, Ins & Real Estate	6,100	6,100	5,600	0	500
SERVICES	**93,700**	**93,100**	**89,600**	**600**	**4,100**
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	4,300	4,300	4,200	0	100
Personal Services	2,700	2,800	2,600	-100	100
Business Services	17,500	17,300	16,700	200	800
Health Services	21,200	21,000	20,500	200	700
Social Services	6,600	6,500	6,300	100	300
Membership Organizations	4,300	4,200	4,100	100	200
Engineering & Management Services	20,400	20,300	19,600	100	800
Other Services	16,700	16,700	15,600	0	1,100
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	**58,900**	**59,100**	**58,000**	**-200**	**900**
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	15,000	14,800	14,900	200	100
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	43,900	44,300	43,100	-400	800
State Government 2/	15,500	15,600	14,800	-100	700
Local Government	28,400	28,700	28,300	-300	100

1/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month.

2/ Includes employees of federally funded state programs, state supported universities, and the three branches of state government.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)

(Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

LAS CRUCES MSA (DONA ANA COUNTY) 1/	PRELIM JUL 1994	REVISED JUN 1994	REVISED JUL 1993	JUL CHANGE FROM JUN 1994	JUL CHANGE FROM JUL 1993
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 2/	**44,750**	**46,350**	**43,300**	**-1,600**	**1,450**
GOODS PRODUCING	5,150	5,050	4,900	100	250
SERVICE PRODUCING	39,600	41,300	38,400	-1,700	1,200
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**2,800**	**2,700**	**2,600**	**100**	**200**
MANUFACTURING	**2,350**	**2,350**	**2,300**	**0**	**50**
Durable Goods	750	750	800	0	-50
Nondurable Goods	1,600	1,600	1,500	0	100
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	**1,450**	**1,450**	**1,450**	**0**	**0**
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	**10,100**	**10,100**	**9,650**	**0**	**450**
WHOLESALE TRADE	1,100	1,100	1,050	0	50
RETAIL TRADE	9,000	9,000	8,600	0	400
General Merchandise Stores	1,200	1,200	1,150	0	50
Food Stores	1,200	1,200	1,150	0	50
Other Retail Trade	6,600	6,600	6,300	0	300
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	**1,950**	**1,950**	**1,900**	**0**	**50**
SERVICES	**9,900**	**9,800**	**9,400**	**100**	**500**
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	**16,200**	**18,000**	**16,000**	**-1,800**	**200**
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	3,700	3,700	3,900	0	-200
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	12,500	14,300	12,100	-1,800	400
State Government	6,000	6,600	5,900	-600	100
Local Government	6,500	7,700	6,200	-1,200	300

SANTA FE MSA (SANTA FE & LOS ALAMOS COUNTIES) 1/	PRELIM JUL 1994	REVISED JUN 1994	REVISED JUL 1993	JUL CHANGE FROM JUN 1994	JUL CHANGE FROM JUL 1993
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 2/	**69,550**	**69,550**	**68,950**	**0**	**600**
GOODS PRODUCING	5,750	5,650	5,700	100	50
SERVICE PRODUCING	63,800	63,900	63,250	-100	550
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**3,600**	**3,500**	**3,600**	**100**	**0**
MANUFACTURING	**2,150**	**2,150**	**2,100**	**0**	**50**
Durable Goods	1,300	1,300	1,250	0	50
Nondurable Goods	850	850	850	0	0
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	**1,150**	**1,150**	**1,150**	**0**	**0**
Transportation	650	650	650	0	0
Communication & Public Utilities	500	500	500	0	0
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	**14,900**	**14,800**	**14,600**	**100**	**300**
WHOLESALE TRADE	1,300	1,300	1,200	0	100
RETAIL TRADE	13,600	13,500	13,400	100	200
General Merchandise Stores	1,100	1,100	1,100	0	0
Eating & Drinking Places	5,700	5,700	5,700	0	0
Other Retail Trade	6,800	6,700	6,600	100	200
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	**3,000**	**3,000**	**2,800**	**0**	**200**
SERVICES	**20,400**	**20,300**	**20,300**	**100**	**100**
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	2,700	2,700	2,700	0	0
Health Services	4,700	4,600	4,600	100	100
Other Services	13,000	13,000	13,000	0	0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	**24,350**	**24,650**	**24,400**	**-300**	**-50**
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	1,750	1,750	1,700	0	50
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	22,600	22,900	22,700	-300	-100
State Government 3/	17,900	17,900	18,200	0	-300
Local Government	4,700	5,000	4,500	-300	200

1/ In accordance with the CES Manual, those published cells with less than 2,000 employees are rounded to nearest 50. Those published cells with more than 2,000 employees are rounded to nearest 100.

2/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month.

3/ Includes employees of Los Alamos National Laboratory, federally funded state programs, state supported universities, and the three branches of state government.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS

Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

(Hours and Earnings of Production, Constuction and Nonsupervisory Employees)

NEW MEXICO	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	JUL 1994	JUN 1994	JUL 1993	JUL 1994	JUN 1994	JUL 1993	JUL 1994	JUN 1994	JUL 1993
MINING	$632.06	$626.22	$607.75	43.5	43.7	44.2	14.53	14.33	13.75
CONSTRUCTION	$508.15	$487.04	$472.18	42.1	41.1	40.6	12.07	11.85	11.63
MANUFACTURING	$417.36	$410.18	$401.23	41.2	41.1	40.9	10.13	9.98	9.81
Durable Goods	$451.08	$435.48	$420.85	42.0	41.2	41.3	10.74	10.57	10.19
Nondurable Goods	$342.86	$353.74	$354.12	39.5	40.8	39.7	8.68	8.67	8.92
COMMUNICATIONS	$625.65	$584.37	$665.76	40.6	38.7	43.4	15.41	15.10	15.34
ELECTRIC, GAS, & SANITARY	$739.47	$716.45	$674.18	44.6	43.9	44.5	16.58	16.32	15.15
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	$233.73	$231.62	$234.79	31.8	31.3	31.6	7.35	7.40	7.43
Wholesale Trade	$366.72	$367.65	$365.75	38.4	38.7	38.5	9.55	9.50	9.50
Retail Trade	$208.01	$205.41	$208.68	30.5	29.9	30.2	6.82	6.87	6.91
BANKING	$279.35	$275.98	$254.42	37.0	36.7	34.9	7.55	7.52	7.29

ALBUQUERQUE MSA	JUL 1994	JUN 1994	JUL 1993	JUL 1994	JUN 1994	JUL 1993	JUL 1994	JUN 1994	JUL 1993
MANUFACTURING	$431.50	$428.04	$435.97	40.9	41.0	41.8	10.55	10.44	10.43
Durable Goods	$473.82	$467.87	$477.55	41.6	41.7	43.1	11.39	11.22	11.08
Nondurable Goods	$308.07	$315.15	$320.04	38.8	39.1	38.1	7.94	8.06	8.40

NOTE: Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month. Self-employed, family workers, household workers and members of the Armed Forces are excluded. The average earnings are "gross" reflecting not only changes in basic hourly and incentive wage rates but also such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differentials. The work week information relates to the average hours for which pay was received, and is different from standard or scheduled hours due to absenteeism, labor turnover, part time work, overtime work etc.

U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Historical data for the CPI series are available from the U.S. Department of Labor by writing to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 525 Griffin St., Rm. 221, Dallas, TX 75202, or by calling (214) 767-6970.

Index Base Year 1982-84 = 100

	July 1994	June 1994	July 1993	PERCENT CHANGE Jun '94-Jul '94	PERCENT CHANGE Jul '93-Jul '94
CPI-U	148.4	148.0	144.4	0.3%	2.8%
CPI-W	145.8	145.4	142.1	0.3%	2.6%

**CPI-U - All Urban Consumers *CPI-W - Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers*

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

INFLATION RATE (U.S. Average)

(Twelve Month % Change in CPI - U)

July Nonagricultural Growth Rate by State (Highest to Lowest)

(Seasonally Adjusted – Year to Year Change)

STATE	Prel. 1994 RANKING	July 1994 RATE
NEVADA	1	6.1%
UTAH	2	5.7%
IDAHO	3	5.2%
NEW MEXICO	**4**	**5.1%**
WEST VIRGINIA	5	4.3%
ARIZONA	6	4.2%
GEORGIA	7	4.1%
MISSISSIPPI	8	3.6%
FLORIDA	9	3.4%
SOUTH DAKOTA	10	3.3%
VIRGINIA	11	3.0%
MICHIGAN	11	3.0%
OREGON	11	3.0%
TEXAS	11	3.0%
MASSACHUSETTS	15	2.8%
MISSOURI	15	2.8%
MINNESOTA	15	2.8%
ARKANSAS	15	2.8%
COLORADO	19	2.7%
IOWA	19	2.7%
UNITED STATES		**2.7%**
TENNESSEE	19	2.7%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	22	2.6%
LOUISIANA	23	2.5%
DELAWARE	24	2.4%
NORTH CAROLINA	25	2.3%
INDIANA	26	2.1%
WISCONSIN	27	2.0%
NEBRASKA	27	2.0%
NEW JERSEY	29	1.9%
KENTUCKY	29	1.9%
ALASKA	31	1.8%
MONTANA	32	1.7%
NORTH DAKOTA	32	1.7%
OKLAHOMA	34	1.6%
WASHINGTON	34	1.6%
KANSAS	34	1.6%
ILLINOIS	37	1.4%
RHODE ISLAND	37	1.4%
WYOMING	39	1.3%
PENNSYLVANIA	40	1.2%
SOUTH CAROLINA	40	1.2%
NEW YORK	40	1.2%
OHIO	43	1.0%
ALABAMA	44	0.9%
VERMONT	45	0.7%
MAINE	46	0.6%
MARYLAND	47	0.5%
CONNECTICUT	47	0.5%
CALIFORNIA	49	−0.4%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	50	−1.1%
HAWAII	51	−1.9%

STATE	Revised 1993 RANKING	July 1993 RATE
UTAH	1	5.9%
IDAHO	2	4.8%
NEVADA	3	4.6%
COLORADO	4	4.3%
FLORIDA	4	4.3%
NORTH CAROLINA	6	4.1%
GEORGIA	7	4.0%
TENNESSEE	7	4.0%
MISSISSIPPI	7	4.0%
NEW MEXICO	**10**	**3.9%**
ARIZONA	11	3.7%
MONTANA	12	3.4%
SOUTH CAROLINA	13	3.1%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	13	3.1%
NORTH DAKOTA	13	3.1%
TEXAS	16	2.9%
SOUTH DAKOTA	16	2.9%
ARKANSAS	16	2.9%
VIRGINIA	19	2.7%
MISSOURI	20	2.6%
WYOMING	21	2.5%
MINNESOTA	22	2.4%
OKLAHOMA	22	2.4%
OREGON	22	2.4%
ALABAMA	25	2.3%
KANSAS	26	2.1%
MASSACHUSETTS	27	2.0%
NEBRASKA	28	1.9%
WISCONSIN	28	1.9%
DELAWARE	28	1.9%
VERMONT	28	1.9%
UNITED STATES		**1.8%**
ALASKA	32	1.8%
IOWA	32	1.8%
KENTUCKY	34	1.6%
ILLINOIS	35	1.4%
OHIO	36	1.1%
WASHINGTON	36	1.1%
MAINE	36	1.1%
LOUISIANA	39	1.0%
RHODE ISLAND	39	1.0%
MICHIGAN	41	0.9%
MARYLAND	41	0.9%
NEW JERSEY	41	0.9%
INDIANA	44	0.8%
PENNSYLVANIA	45	0.4%
WEST VIRGINIA	46	0.3%
NEW YORK	47	0.1%
CONNECTICUT	47	0.1%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	49	−0.4%
HAWAII	50	−0.5%
CALIFORNIA	51	−1.3%

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Mining

State	Rank	JUNE 1994	JUNE 1993	Change	% Change
WEST VIRGINIA	1	29.4	25.1	4.3	14.6%
VERMONT	2	0.7	0.6	0.1	14.3%
ILLINOIS	3	15.8	14.3	1.5	9.5%
NEW MEXICO	**4**	**16.7**	**15.7**	**1.0**	**6.0%**
WASHINGTON	5	3.5	3.3	0.2	5.7%
NEW YORK	6	5.6	5.3	0.3	5.4%
IDAHO	7	2.4	2.3	0.1	4.2%
FLORIDA	8	6.2	6.0	0.2	3.2%
KENTUCKY	9	28.7	27.9	0.8	2.8%
NEVADA	10	13.0	12.7	0.3	2.3%
TENNESSEE	11	4.9	4.8	0.1	2.0%
OHIO	12	14.4	14.3	0.1	0.7%
WYOMING	13	17.9	17.8	0.1	0.6%
LOUISIANA	14	46.1	45.9	0.2	0.4%
MAINE	15	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0%
NEBRASKA	15	1.5	1.5	0.0	0.0%
IOWA	15	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0%
CONNECTICUT	15	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0%
GEORGIA	15	7.5	7.5	0.0	0.0%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	15	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0%
RHODE ISLAND	15	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0%
NEW JERSEY	15	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0%
WISCONSIN	15	2.6	2.6	0.0	0.0%
D.C.	15	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0%
SOUTH CAROLINA	15	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.0%
DELAWARE	15	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0%
OKLAHOMA	27	35.4	35.6	−0.2	−0.6%
MICHIGAN	28	9.3	9.4	−0.1	−1.1%
UTAH	29	8.2	8.3	−0.1	−1.2%
MONTANA	30	5.6	5.7	−0.1	−1.8%
MISSISSIPPI	31	5.1	5.2	−0.1	−2.0%
MINNESOTA	32	8.0	8.2	−0.2	−2.5%
ARKANSAS	33	3.5	3.6	−0.1	−2.9%
NORTH CAROLINA	33	3.4	3.5	−0.1	−2.9%
ARIZONA	35	12.1	12.5	−0.4	−3.3%
KANSAS	36	8.8	9.1	−0.3	−3.4%
TEXAS	37	160.4	166.0	−5.6	−3.5%
ALASKA	38	10.0	10.4	−0.4	−4.0%
MISSOURI	39	4.3	4.5	−0.2	−4.7%
ALABAMA	40	10.3	10.8	−0.5	−4.9%
COLORADO	41	15.1	15.9	−0.8	−5.3%
NORTH DAKOTA	42	3.7	3.9	−0.2	−5.4%
OREGON	43	1.7	1.8	−0.1	−5.9%
CALIFORNIA	44	32.2	34.7	−2.5	−7.8%
PENNSYLVANIA	44	20.4	22.0	−1.6	−7.8%
INDIANA	46	6.2	6.7	−0.5	−8.1%
MASSACHUSETTS	47	1.2	1.3	−0.1	−8.3%
SOUTH DAKOTA	47	2.4	2.6	−0.2	−8.3%
MARYLAND	49	1.1	1.2	−0.1	−9.1%
VIRGINIA	50	11.8	12.9	−1.1	−9.3%
HAWAII	51	–	–	0.0	–

Construction

State	Rank	JUNE 1994	JUNE 1993	Change	% Change
UTAH	1	49.2	41.3	7.9	16.1%
ARIZONA	2	103.5	89.1	14.4	13.9%
IDAHO	3	29.9	26.1	3.8	12.7%
NEW MEXICO	**4**	**41.9**	**36.7**	**5.2**	**12.4%**
OREGON	5	61.8	54.6	7.2	11.7%
MASSACHUSETTS	6	92.5	82.8	9.7	10.5%
WEST VIRGINIA	7	36.1	32.4	3.7	10.2%
NORTH DAKOTA	8	15.0	13.5	1.5	10.0%
MISSOURI	9	110.4	100.0	10.4	9.4%
ALASKA	10	14.4	13.2	1.2	8.3%
GEORGIA	11	140.3	129.3	11.0	7.8%
KANSAS	12	53.4	49.3	4.1	7.7%
WISCONSIN	13	107.5	99.6	7.9	7.3%
NEW JERSEY	14	126.9	117.8	9.1	7.2%
LOUISIANA	15	105.7	98.5	7.2	6.8%
WYOMING	16	14.9	14.0	0.9	6.0%
MISSISSIPPI	16	43.2	40.6	2.6	6.0%
WASHINGTON	16	127.6	120.0	7.6	6.0%
ARKANSAS	19	41.7	39.4	2.3	5.5%
MICHIGAN	19	148.0	139.9	8.1	5.5%
D.C.	21	8.8	8.4	0.4	4.5%
TEXAS	21	374.3	357.6	16.7	4.5%
NORTH CAROLINA	23	164.3	157.0	7.3	4.4%
FLORIDA	24	299.4	286.5	12.9	4.3%
DELAWARE	25	19.9	19.1	0.8	4.0%
MINNESOTA	25	89.8	86.2	3.6	4.0%
VIRGINIA	27	163.0	156.6	6.4	3.9%
NEVADA	28	49.9	48.1	1.8	3.6%
PENNSYLVANIA	29	212.8	205.3	7.5	3.5%
OKLAHOMA	29	45.6	44.0	1.6	3.5%
NEW YORK	31	260.5	253.5	7.0	2.7%
INDIANA	32	128.4	125.0	3.4	2.6%
TENNESSEE	32	100.3	97.7	2.6	2.6%
SOUTH DAKOTA	32	15.5	15.1	0.4	2.6%
IOWA	35	55.2	53.8	1.4	2.5%
MONTANA	35	15.9	15.5	0.4	2.5%
ALABAMA	37	81.5	80.0	1.5	1.8%
MAINE	38	23.1	22.7	0.4	1.7%
NEBRASKA	38	35.5	34.9	0.6	1.7%
CALIFORNIA	40	458.6	453.5	5.1	1.1%
COLORADO	41	89.7	89.0	0.7	0.8%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	42	18.1	18.0	0.1	0.6%
ILLINOIS	43	212.1	211.9	0.2	0.1%
MARYLAND	44	123.7	124.0	−0.3	−0.2%
KENTUCKY	45	72.2	72.6	−0.4	−0.6%
RHODE ISLAND	46	13.2	13.3	−0.1	−0.8%
OHIO	47	192.8	195.1	−2.3	−1.2%
CONNECTICUT	48	48.4	49.1	−0.7	−1.4%
SOUTH CAROLINA	49	82.1	83.4	−1.3	−1.6%
VERMONT	50	11.7	12.6	−0.9	−7.7%
HAWAII	51	28.8	32.4	−3.6	−12.5%

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Manufacturing

State	Rank	JUNE 1994	JUNE 1993	Change	% Change
SOUTH DAKOTA	1	43.6	39.6	4.0	9.2%
NORTH DAKOTA	2	21.0	19.3	1.7	8.1%
NEVADA	3	31.9	29.6	2.3	7.2%
UTAH	4	116.1	110.3	5.8	5.0%
IDAHO	5	73.5	69.9	3.6	4.9%
MICHIGAN	6	946.9	903.3	43.6	4.6%
OREGON	7	221.1	212.6	8.5	3.8%
ARIZONA	8	180.2	174.2	6.0	3.3%
NEW MEXICO	**9**	**43.9**	**42.5**	**1.4**	**3.2%**
IOWA	9	246.2	238.4	7.8	3.2%
ARKANSAS	11	252.6	244.7	7.9	3.1%
WYOMING	11	9.7	9.4	0.3	3.1%
WISCONSIN	13	578.3	562.9	15.4	2.7%
GEORGIA	14	569.0	554.8	14.2	2.5%
TENNESSEE	15	542.6	532.0	10.6	2.0%
MINNESOTA	16	416.2	408.3	7.9	1.9%
KENTUCKY	16	298.8	293.2	5.6	1.9%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	18	99.2	97.4	1.8	1.8%
MISSISSIPPI	19	260.7	256.2	4.5	1.7%
INDIANA	19	655.7	644.5	11.2	1.7%
OKLAHOMA	21	171.1	168.3	2.8	1.6%
NEBRASKA	22	104.9	103.3	1.6	1.5%
MAINE	22	93.0	91.6	1.4	1.5%
TEXAS	24	1003.6	990.7	12.9	1.3%
COLORADO	24	191.2	188.8	2.4	1.3%
ILLINOIS	26	942.0	934.9	7.1	0.8%
D.C.	27	14.1	14.0	0.1	0.7%
LOUISIANA	28	186.3	185.1	1.2	0.6%
OHIO	29	1059.6	1054.2	5.4	0.5%
NORTH CAROLINA	30	851.2	850.2	1.0	0.1%
KANSAS	31	183.6	183.6	0.0	0.0%
ALABAMA	32	386.6	386.9	−0.3	−0.1%
MISSOURI	33	412.3	414.5	−2.2	−0.5%
PENNSYLVANIA	34	941.5	946.8	−5.3	−0.6%
VIRGINIA	35	404.0	406.7	−2.7	−0.7%
FLORIDA	35	481.4	485.0	−3.6	−0.7%
SOUTH CAROLINA	37	372.3	376.7	−4.4	−1.2%
NEW JERSEY	38	514.4	521.2	−6.8	−1.3%
MARYLAND	39	177.7	180.3	−2.6	−1.5%
MASSACHUSETTS	40	450.8	458.0	−7.2	−1.6%
VERMONT	41	43.3	44.1	−0.8	−1.8%
WEST VIRGINIA	42	81.9	83.7	−1.8	−2.2%
WASHINGTON	43	334.4	342.8	−8.4	−2.5%
MONTANA	44	22.6	23.2	−0.6	−2.7%
RHODE ISLAND	44	86.6	88.9	−2.3	−2.7%
NEW YORK	46	963.6	990.4	−26.8	−2.8%
CALIFORNIA	47	1751.4	1804.6	−53.2	−3.0%
CONNECTICUT	48	286.2	295.3	−9.1	−3.2%
DELAWARE	49	63.4	65.7	−2.3	−3.6%
ALASKA	50	18.8	19.8	−1.0	−5.3%
HAWAII	51	17.9	19.4	−1.5	−8.4%

TCPU

State	Rank	JUNE 1994	JUNE 1993	Change	% Change
NEVADA	1	36.7	35.0	1.7	4.6%
KANSAS	2	69.0	66.6	2.4	3.5%
RHODE ISLAND	3	15.1	14.6	0.5	3.3%
UTAH	3	48.7	47.1	1.6	3.3%
GEORGIA	5	207.9	201.2	6.7	3.2%
MASSACHUSETTS	6	129.0	125.4	3.6	2.8%
WASHINGTON	7	118.3	115.2	3.1	2.6%
DELAWARE	7	15.4	15.0	0.4	2.6%
INDIANA	9	137.5	134.2	3.3	2.4%
MICHIGAN	10	162.4	158.7	3.7	2.3%
TENNESSEE	11	129.8	126.9	2.9	2.2%
LOUISIANA	12	107.6	105.3	2.3	2.1%
NEW MEXICO	**12**	**28.9**	**28.3**	**0.6**	**2.1%**
WEST VIRGINIA	14	39.7	38.9	0.8	2.0%
KENTUCKY	14	84.5	82.8	1.7	2.0%
SOUTH DAKOTA	14	15.0	14.7	0.3	2.0%
IDAHO	17	21.2	20.8	0.4	1.9%
SOUTH CAROLINA	18	68.0	66.8	1.2	1.8%
ARIZONA	18	79.8	78.4	1.4	1.8%
TEXAS	20	447.1	440.3	6.8	1.5%
VIRGINIA	21	152.3	150.1	2.2	1.4%
MISSOURI	22	155.3	153.6	1.7	1.1%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	22	18.6	18.4	0.2	1.1%
OREGON	24	67.0	66.3	0.7	1.0%
NEW JERSEY	24	241.3	238.8	2.5	1.0%
IOWA	26	58.0	57.5	0.5	0.9%
ALASKA	27	24.6	24.4	0.2	0.8%
NEW YORK	27	410.5	407.2	3.3	0.8%
PENNSYLVANIA	29	271.8	269.9	1.9	0.7%
MINNESOTA	30	110.3	109.6	0.7	0.6%
NORTH DAKOTA	30	18.1	18.0	0.1	0.6%
ARKANSAS	32	57.1	56.8	0.3	0.5%
ILLINOIS	33	311.6	310.4	1.2	0.4%
FLORIDA	34	287.3	286.9	0.4	0.1%
MONTANA	35	20.6	20.6	0.0	0.0%
ALABAMA	35	85.5	85.5	0.0	0.0%
WISCONSIN	35	115.6	115.6	0.0	0.0%
OKLAHOMA	38	72.2	72.5	−0.3	−0.4%
NEBRASKA	38	47.2	47.4	−0.2	−0.4%
COLORADO	40	103.4	104.0	−0.6	−0.6%
CONNECTICUT	41	69.6	70.2	−0.6	−0.9%
NORTH CAROLINA	41	156.5	157.9	−1.4	−0.9%
OHIO	43	213.8	216.3	−2.5	−1.2%
MISSISSIPPI	44	45.7	46.3	−0.6	−1.3%
WYOMING	45	14.5	14.7	−0.2	−1.4%
D.C.	45	21.4	21.7	−0.3	−1.4%
CALIFORNIA	47	593.8	603.2	−9.4	−1.6%
MARYLAND	48	97.4	99.4	−2.0	−2.1%
VERMONT	49	11.2	11.5	−0.3	−2.7%
MAINE	50	21.8	22.4	−0.6	−2.8%
HAWAII	51	39.7	41.4	−1.7	−4.3%

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Trade

State	Rank	JUNE 1994	JUNE 1993	Change	% Change
IDAHO	1	117.1	110.1	7.0	6.0%
UTAH	2	203.5	192.1	11.4	5.6%
NEVADA	3	140.8	133.2	7.6	5.4%
COLORADO	4	425.7	404.8	20.9	4.9%
ALASKA	4	53.5	50.9	2.6	4.9%
NEW MEXICO	**6**	**156.0**	**148.7**	**7.3**	**4.7%**
DELAWARE	7	81.7	78.1	3.6	4.4%
ARIZONA	8	396.9	381.5	15.4	3.9%
VIRGINIA	9	678.7	653.2	25.5	3.8%
WEST VIRGINIA	10	155.0	149.3	5.7	3.7%
TENNESSEE	11	555.0	535.3	19.7	3.5%
MASSACHUSETTS	11	679.9	656.0	23.9	3.5%
MISSISSIPPI	13	218.4	211.1	7.3	3.3%
TEXAS	13	1870.9	1809.2	61.7	3.3%
GEORGIA	13	798.4	772.3	26.1	3.3%
MICHIGAN	13	976.5	944.6	31.9	3.3%
FLORIDA	17	1484.0	1447.0	37.0	2.5%
RHODE ISLAND	17	97.4	95.0	2.4	2.5%
ILLINOIS	19	1281.2	1250.6	30.6	2.4%
KENTUCKY	20	369.9	361.3	8.6	2.3%
OREGON	21	336.6	329.2	7.4	2.2%
ARKANSAS	21	226.7	221.8	4.9	2.2%
ALABAMA	21	385.9	377.6	8.3	2.2%
VERMONT	24	61.9	60.6	1.3	2.1%
MINNESOTA	25	554.7	544.1	10.6	1.9%
MISSOURI	26	586.2	575.5	10.7	1.8%
LOUISIANA	27	391.2	384.4	6.8	1.7%
SOUTH CAROLINA	27	364.6	358.4	6.2	1.7%
MAINE	27	136.7	134.4	2.3	1.7%
OKLAHOMA	27	296.4	291.5	4.9	1.7%
SOUTH DAKOTA	31	84.9	83.5	1.4	1.6%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	31	133.7	131.6	2.1	1.6%
NEW JERSEY	33	842.1	829.1	13.0	1.5%
MONTANA	33	91.2	89.8	1.4	1.5%
PENNSYLVANIA	33	1173.4	1155.9	17.5	1.5%
WASHINGTON	36	559.3	551.2	8.1	1.4%
WISCONSIN	36	569.7	561.5	8.2	1.4%
KANSAS	36	279.8	275.8	4.0	1.4%
WYOMING	36	51.4	50.7	0.7	1.4%
NORTH CAROLINA	40	745.5	735.6	9.9	1.3%
IOWA	41	329.8	325.9	3.9	1.2%
NEW YORK	42	1596.1	1578.4	17.7	1.1%
INDIANA	42	619.0	612.4	6.6	1.1%
OHIO	44	1193.6	1184.2	9.4	0.8%
NORTH DAKOTA	45	76.0	75.8	0.2	0.3%
NEBRASKA	45	194.7	194.2	0.5	0.3%
MARYLAND	47	510.3	510.1	0.2	0.0%
D.C.	48	52.8	53.0	−0.2	−0.4%
CALIFORNIA	49	2759.1	2788.2	−29.1	−1.1%
CONNECTICUT	50	328.6	333.3	−4.7	−1.4%
HAWAII	51	129.3	133.9	−4.6	−3.6%

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

FIRE

State	Rank	JUNE 1994	JUNE 1993	Change	% Change
UTAH	1	46.7	41.1	5.6	12.0%
IDAHO	2	24.3	22.8	1.5	6.2%
DELAWARE	3	37.2	35.0	2.2	5.9%
OREGON	4	96.8	91.8	5.0	5.2%
NEW MEXICO	**5**	**29.3**	**27.9**	**1.4**	**4.8%**
NORTH CAROLINA	6	146.1	139.3	6.8	4.7%
VIRGINIA	7	164.5	158.1	6.4	3.9%
ARKANSAS	7	41.5	39.9	1.6	3.9%
SOUTH DAKOTA	9	18.5	17.8	0.7	3.8%
NEVADA	10	32.1	31.0	1.1	3.4%
COLORADO	10	110.0	106.3	3.7	3.4%
TEXAS	12	441.3	428.9	12.4	2.8%
ARIZONA	13	102.8	100.0	2.8	2.7%
ALASKA	14	11.6	11.3	0.3	2.6%
FLORIDA	14	366.4	357.0	9.4	2.6%
WISCONSIN	16	134.5	131.5	3.0	2.2%
IOWA	16	76.5	74.8	1.7	2.2%
KANSAS	16	59.9	58.6	1.3	2.2%
NORTH DAKOTA	16	13.9	13.6	0.3	2.2%
MINNESOTA	20	139.8	136.9	2.9	2.1%
NEW JERSEY	21	235.1	230.4	4.7	2.0%
ALABAMA	22	77.6	76.1	1.5	1.9%
TENNESSEE	22	106.9	104.9	2.0	1.9%
MICHIGAN	22	198.6	194.9	3.7	1.9%
MISSOURI	25	144.9	142.3	2.6	1.8%
MASSACHUSETTS	26	204.6	201.2	3.4	1.7%
GEORGIA	27	168.4	165.8	2.6	1.5%
HAWAII	27	39.6	39.0	0.6	1.5%
LOUISIANA	27	79.4	78.2	1.2	1.5%
PENNSYLVANIA	30	310.5	306.2	4.3	1.4%
MONTANA	31	15.3	15.1	0.2	1.3%
ILLINOIS	32	387.6	383.6	4.0	1.0%
MISSISSIPPI	32	39.5	39.1	0.4	1.0%
MAINE	34	26.2	26.0	0.2	0.8%
INDIANA	34	131.5	130.5	1.0	0.8%
NEW YORK	36	739.8	734.8	5.0	0.7%
SOUTH CAROLINA	37	67.4	67.0	0.4	0.6%
WASHINGTON	38	122.3	121.7	0.6	0.5%
OHIO	38	263.3	262.1	1.2	0.5%
NEBRASKA	40	51.1	51.0	0.1	0.2%
WEST VIRGINIA	41	25.3	25.3	0.0	0.0%
WYOMING	41	7.8	7.8	0.0	0.0%
OKLAHOMA	43	62.2	62.3	−0.1	−0.2%
MARYLAND	43	130.0	130.3	−0.3	−0.2%
KENTUCKY	45	63.2	63.4	−0.2	−0.3%
RHODE ISLAND	46	25.3	25.4	−0.1	−0.4%
VERMONT	47	12.1	12.2	−0.1	−0.8%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	48	29.7	30.2	−0.5	−1.7%
CONNECTICUT	49	138.1	140.9	−2.8	−2.0%
CALIFORNIA	50	773.4	790.0	−16.6	−2.1%
D.C.	51	30.4	31.9	−1.5	−4.9%

Services

State	Rank	JUNE 1994	JUNE 1993	Change	% Change
GEORGIA	1	799.2	728.7	70.5	8.8%
NEVADA	2	318.9	293.0	25.9	8.1%
MISSISSIPPI	3	215.3	199.8	15.5	7.2%
NORTH DAKOTA	3	215.3	199.8	15.5	7.2%
UTAH	5	225.4	212.2	13.2	5.9%
MASSACHUSETTS	6	1009.2	956.6	52.6	5.2%
DELAWARE	6	96.2	91.2	5.0	5.2%
FLORIDA	8	1920.5	1822.1	98.4	5.1%
VIRGINIA	9	852.2	809.7	42.5	5.0%
MISSOURI	10	685.6	651.7	33.9	4.9%
IDAHO	11	103.4	98.4	5.0	4.8%
NORTH CAROLINA	11	731.8	696.9	34.9	4.8%
NEW MEXICO	**13**	**179.0**	**170.5**	**8.5**	**4.7%**
MINNESOTA	14	646.2	617.4	28.8	4.5%
RHODE ISLAND	15	142.2	136.1	6.1	4.3%
TEXAS	15	2037.8	1950.9	86.9	4.3%
ARIZONA	17	469.1	449.4	19.7	4.2%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	18	145.0	139.3	5.7	3.9%
LOUISIANA	19	424.4	408.3	16.1	3.8%
MICHIGAN	20	1065.5	1026.4	39.1	3.7%
SOUTH CAROLINA	21	351.7	339.2	12.5	3.6%
TENNESSEE	22	600.8	579.6	21.2	3.5%
COLORADO	22	488.9	472.0	16.9	3.5%
NEW JERSEY	24	1069.9	1033.3	36.6	3.4%
WISCONSIN	24	625.1	604.1	21.0	3.4%
CONNECTICUT	24	462.1	446.6	15.5	3.4%
KANSAS	27	281.2	271.8	9.4	3.3%
ARKANSAS	27	230.7	223.0	7.7	3.3%
INDIANA	29	578.6	561.1	17.5	3.0%
MONTANA	30	92.3	89.6	2.7	2.9%
WASHINGTON	30	603.1	585.8	17.3	2.9%
OKLAHOMA	32	317.9	309.0	8.9	2.8%
NEW YORK	32	2493.6	2423.9	69.7	2.8%
OREGON	34	337.3	328.3	9.0	2.7%
MARYLAND	35	680.9	663.7	17.2	2.5%
IOWA	36	326.1	318.4	7.7	2.4%
VERMONT	37	73.1	71.4	1.7	2.3%
PENNSYLVANIA	37	1567.4	1531.5	35.9	2.3%
ILLINOIS	39	1514.1	1482.9	31.2	2.1%
ALASKA	40	61.7	60.5	1.2	1.9%
D.C.	40	256.9	252.1	4.8	1.9%
ALABAMA	42	369.8	363.3	6.5	1.8%
OHIO	43	1318.5	1297.0	21.5	1.6%
NEBRASKA	43	192.5	189.5	3.0	1.6%
SOUTH DAKOTA	45	87.0	85.7	1.3	1.5%
WYOMING	46	48.5	47.8	0.7	1.4%
KENTUCKY	46	372.3	367.0	5.3	1.4%
MAINE	46	139.8	137.9	1.9	1.4%
CALIFORNIA	49	3496.8	3472.2	24.6	0.7%
HAWAII	50	163.6	163.8	−0.2	−0.1%
WEST VIRGINIA	51	81.9	83.7	−1.8	−2.2%

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Government

State	Rank	JUNE 1994	JUNE 1993	Change	% Change
IDAHO	1	94.4	90.7	3.7	3.9%
GEORGIA	2	565.9	547.9	18.0	3.2%
FLORIDA	3	909.7	881.3	28.4	3.1%
IOWA	4	233.7	227.2	6.5	2.8%
NEW MEXICO	**5**	**161.5**	**157.3**	**4.2**	**2.6%**
NORTH CAROLINA	5	544.9	530.9	14.0	2.6%
ALABAMA	7	347.0	338.3	8.7	2.5%
SOUTH DAKOTA	8	70.0	68.3	1.7	2.4%
CONNECTICUT	8	211.8	206.7	5.1	2.4%
TEXAS	10	1383.8	1352.1	31.7	2.3%
MINNESOTA	10	366.0	357.7	8.3	2.3%
PENNSYLVANIA	12	724.9	709.3	15.6	2.2%
MISSOURI	13	378.7	370.9	7.8	2.1%
WASHINGTON	14	445.2	437.5	7.7	1.7%
UTAH	15	164.5	162.1	2.4	1.5%
MONTANA	16	76.0	74.9	1.1	1.4%
TENNESSEE	16	359.4	354.3	5.1	1.4%
HAWAII	18	114.7	113.3	1.4	1.2%
SOUTH CAROLINA	18	301.1	297.6	3.5	1.2%
OHIO	20	743.9	735.4	8.5	1.1%
INDIANA	20	387.3	383.0	4.3	1.1%
VIRGINIA	20	605.3	598.9	6.4	1.1%
WISCONSIN	23	363.9	360.2	3.7	1.0%
ARIZONA	23	272.5	269.8	2.7	1.0%
RHODE ISLAND	25	62.8	62.3	0.5	0.8%
DELAWARE	25	50.5	50.1	0.4	0.8%
VERMONT	27	44.2	43.9	0.3	0.7%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	27	73.9	73.4	0.5	0.7%
ARKANSAS	27	168.3	167.2	1.1	0.7%
KANSAS	30	235.0	233.5	1.5	0.6%
WEST VIRGINIA	30	132.6	131.8	0.8	0.6%
OKLAHOMA	30	268.5	266.9	1.6	0.6%
NEW JERSEY	30	576.3	572.9	3.4	0.6%
CALIFORNIA	30	2126.0	2114.2	11.8	0.6%
WYOMING	35	59.0	58.7	0.3	0.5%
MARYLAND	36	419.2	417.6	1.6	0.4%
ILLINOIS	37	765.1	762.9	2.2	0.3%
KENTUCKY	37	274.7	274.0	0.7	0.3%
COLORADO	39	297.7	297.0	0.7	0.2%
NEBRASKA	40	150.6	150.5	0.1	0.1%
NEW YORK	41	1433.6	1433.8	−0.2	0.0%
MISSISSIPPI	42	204.2	204.5	−0.3	−0.1%
LOUISIANA	43	341.8	342.5	−0.7	−0.2%
ALASKA	44	73.3	73.5	−0.2	−0.3%
NORTH DAKOTA	44	65.8	66.0	−0.2	−0.3%
OREGON	46	240.3	241.7	−1.4	−0.6%
MASSACHUSETTS	47	393.2	396.0	−2.8	−0.7%
NEVADA	48	88.8	89.5	−0.7	−0.8%
MICHIGAN	49	616.9	627.8	−10.9	−1.8%
MAINE	50	93.7	95.8	−2.1	−2.2%
D.C.	51	281.6	289.7	−8.1	−2.9%

U.S. Employment - July 1994 Overview

On August 5, 1994, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported in its monthly "Employment Situation" release that the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate rose one tenth of a point to 6.1 percent in July, after remaining at 6.0 percent in June. The unemployment rate rose though employment rose by 22,000, as unemployment also rose, by 188,000 and the number of those not in the labor force fell by 42,000. The unemployment rate for adult men rose three tenths of a point to 5.6 percent, the rate for adult women fell to 5.3 percent, while the rate for those aged 16-19 of both sexes was 17.7 percent (up eight tenths of a percentage point). The July rate for Blacks was unchanged at 11.2 percent. The rate for Hispanics was down by two tenths of a point to 10.1 percent. The rate for Whites was up by one tenth of a point, for the second month running, to 5.4 percent.

Civilian Employment and the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

Total civilian employment rose by 22,000 in July to 122.452 million, after falling by 442,000 last month, and the employment-population ratio was unchanged at 62.2 percent. The employment-to-population ratio is six tenths of a point higher than in July of last year, an indication of the deepening of the recovery. The civilian labor force (now at 130.457 million) has risen 2,355,000 or 1.8 percent over last July, while the labor force participation rate (66.3 percent) was up one tenth of a point over the month, and one tenth of a point since last July.

The median duration of unemployment was 9.3 weeks in July, up from 8.9 weeks in June (this measure has increased by one week since July 1993). 2.855 million (or 35.3 percent of the total) unemployed workers had been jobless for 15 weeks or longer in July 1994, compared to 3.007 million or 37 percent in July 1993. The proportion of the unemployed who had lost their last job or completed a temporary job was 48.6 percent in July, down from 55.5 percent in July 1993. Job losers totaled 3.904 million in July 1994, compared to 755 thousand job leavers. Persons re-entering the labor force (2.781 million) and new entrants (587 thousand) constitute the remainder of the unemployed.

Discouraged Workers (Household Survey Data) (Household Survey Data)

The number of discouraged workers - persons who report that they wanted to work and are available to work, but have not looked for jobs because they believed that none were available - totaled 542,000 in July 1994 and 532,000 in June 1994, an increase of 10,000.

Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey Data)

Nonfarm payroll employment increased in July, by 259,000 jobs to 113.566 million, following a revised May to June increase of 356,000. Nonfarm jobs have increased by 2.938 million or +2.7 percent since last July, with increases occurring in both the service-producing sector and in the goods-producing sector. The goods-producing industries gained 28,000 jobs over the month and 360,000 jobs over the year. Mining employment fell by 4,000 jobs over the year nationally, the only goods-producing industry to shed jobs. Construction was up by 295,000 or 6.3 percent over the year. Manufacturing was up 69,000 or 0.4 percent. The service-producing industries gained 231,000 jobs over the month, with broad-based increases in wholesale and retail trade, transportation, services, and a slight increase of 1,000 in finance, insurance & real estate. Government was down 2,000 jobs over the month but up by 189,000 over the year.

Range of Unemployment Measures (Household Survey Data)

Job losers and persons completing temporary jobs moved up two tenths of a point to 3.0 percent of the labor force in July. Job leavers were unchanged for the third straight month at six tenths of a percentage point (0.6 percent) of the labor force. Labor force reentrants were unchanged at 2.1 percent of the labor force, while new entrants to the labor force were four tenths of a percent (0.4 percent) for the second straight month.

Multiple Jobholders

There were 7,172,000 persons in the labor force who had more than one job in July, or 5.8 percent of the civilian labor force. Of the total number of multiple jobholders, 4,023,000 had a primary full time job and a secondary part time job, 1,529,000 had part time primary and secondary jobs, and 284,000 had full time primary and secondary jobs, while 1,302 had variable hours on one job. 5.7 percent of the men and 5.8 percent of the women in the labor force were multiple jobholders in July.

New Mexico

Unemployment Insurance

Unemployment Compensation Regular Program

Not Seasonally Adjusted

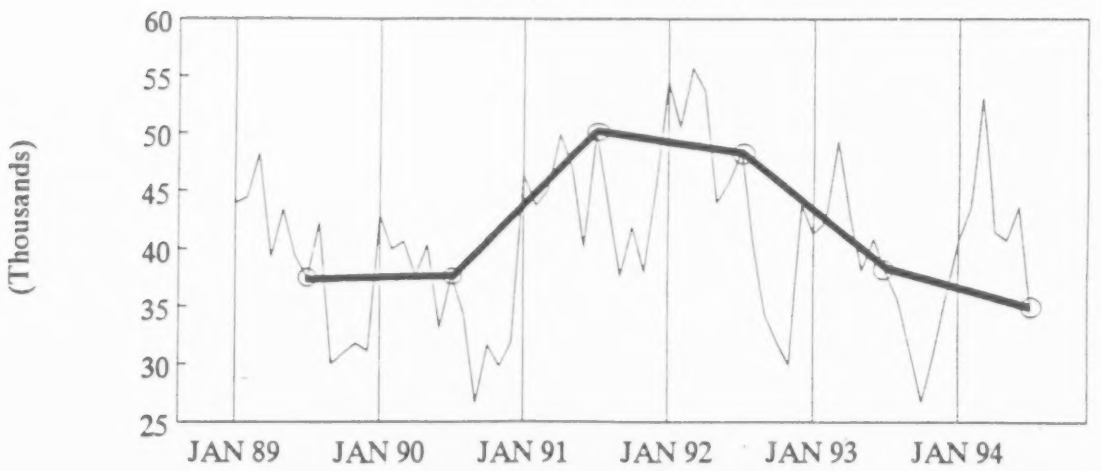
	July 1994	June 1994	July 1993	CHANGE FROM: June '94	July '93
CLAIMS ACTIVITIES					
Initial Claims	4,278	5,691	4,738	−1,413	−460
Continued Claims	45,110	55,819	48,535	−10,709	−3,425
# Insured Unemployed *	10,565	10,511	9,638	54	927
Insured Unemployment Rate	1.8	1.9	1.7		
PAYMENT ACTIVITIES					
First Payments	2,083	2,759	2,010	−676	73
Final Payments	875	1,047	1,015	−172	−140
Weeks Compensated	34,858	43,599	37,936	−8,741	−3,078
Net Benefit Payments	$5,102,392	$6,306,113	$5,427,331	−$1,203,721	−$324,939
Average Weekly Check	$146.38	$144.64	$143.07	$1.74	$3.31

** Reflects residents filing an intrastate continued claim and residents filing a continued claim against another state during the week which includes the 12th of the month.*

New claims for unemployment insurance fell 1,413 or 25 percent in July. Over the year, initial claims were down 460 for a 10 percent decrease. The number of insured unemployed in July was 10,565, virtually unchanged from the prior month. The insured unemployment rate edged down to 1.8 percent due to a rise in average covered employment. Benefit payments for July totaled $5.1 million, a decrease of $1.2 million from June and a decrease of $324,939 from July, 1993. The average weekly check of $146.38 was $3.31 higher than in July 1993 and $1.74 more than the average weekly check for the prior month. Weeks compensated during July dropped to 34,858, lower than levels recorded in July 1989 and July 1990 prior to the last recession. The dark line in the graph below connects data points for the months of July. Weeks compensated for July periods peaked at 50,087 in 1991.

WEEKS COMPENSATED

January,1989 to July,1994



Dark line connects July data points.

Unemployment Insurance Covered Employment – New Mexico – Total County

County	4th Qtr 93	4th Qtr 92	Difference	% Diff
Statewide Total	625,309	596,370	28,939	4.9%
Bernalillo	267,708	254,865	12,843	5.0%
Catron	517	544	−27	−5.0%
Chaves	19,841	18,758	1,083	5.8%
Cibola	4,596	4,722	−126	−2.7%
Colfax	4,666	4,636	30	0.7%
Curry	12,908	12,537	371	3.0%
DeBaca	512	473	39	8.2%
Dona Ana	49,740	47,426	2,314	4.9%
Eddy	18,671	18,575	96	0.5%
Grant	8,985	8,464	521	6.2%
Guadalupe	1,418	1,252	166	13.3%
Harding	172	163	9	5.7%
Hidalgo	2,403	2,239	164	7.3%
Lea	20,601	20,312	289	1.4%
Lincoln	4,809	4,538	271	6.0%
Los Alamos	7,852	7,785	67	0.9%
Luna	6,392	6,428	−36	−0.6%
McKinley	19,070	18,279	791	4.3%
Mora	647	597	50	8.4%
Otero	14,920	16,088	−1,168	−7.3%
Quay	3,480	3,313	167	5.0%
Rio Arriba	7,626	7,328	298	4.1%
Roosevelt	4,636	4,336	300	6.9%
Sandoval	13,685	10,973	2,712	24.7%
San Juan	37,185	35,656	1,529	4.3%
San Miguel	7,481	7,090	391	5.5%
Santa Fe	50,621	47,955	2,666	5.6%
Sierra	2,376	2,285	91	4.0%
Soccoro	4,172	4,231	−59	−1.4%
Taos	8,612	8,216	396	4.8%
Torrance	1,993	1,937	56	2.9%
Union	1,192	1,188	4	0.3%
Valencia	9,375	8,368	1,007	12.0%
County Unknown	6,444	4,813	1,631	33.9%

County	4th Qtr 93	3rd Qtr 93	Difference	% Diff
Statewide Total	625,309	611,833	13,476	2.2%
Bernalillo	267,708	263,896	3,812	1.4%
Catron	517	608	−91	−15.0%
Chaves	19,841	18,969	872	4.6%
Cibola	4,596	4,522	74	1.6%
Colfax	4,666	5,212	−546	−10.5%
Curry	12,908	12,366	542	4.4%
De Baca	512	480	32	6.6%
Dona Ana	49,740	48,520	1,220	2.5%
Eddy	18,671	17,825	846	4.7%
Grant	8,985	8,551	434	5.1%
Guadalupe	1,418	1,297	121	9.3%
Harding	172	167	5	3.2%
Hidalgo	2,403	2,389	14	0.6%
Lea	20,601	20,234	367	1.8%
Lincoln	4,809	4,983	−174	−3.5%
Los Alamos	7,852	7,680	172	2.2%
Luna	6,392	8,569	−2,177	−25.4%
Mc Kinley	19,070	18,959	111	0.6%
Mora	647	553	94	17.1%
Otero	14,920	14,875	45	0.3%
Quay	3,480	3,337	143	4.3%
Rio Arriba	7,626	7,189	437	6.1%
Roosevelt	4,636	3,985	651	16.3%
Sandoval	13,685	12,676	1,009	8.0%
San Juan	37,185	34,405	2,780	8.1%
San Miguel	7,481	7,191	290	4.0%
Santa Fe	50,621	50,279	342	0.7%
Sierra	2,376	2,294	82	3.6%
Socorro	4,172	3,966	206	5.2%
Taos	8,612	7,910	702	8.9%
Torrance	1,993	1,676	317	18.9%
Union	1,192	1,166	26	2.2%
Valencia	9,375	8,798	577	6.6%
County Unknown	6,444	6,306	138	2.2%

Source: Unemployment Insurance Covered Employment Program

Personal Income Developments: Patterns for the U.S. and New Mexico

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the U.S. Department of Commerce recently released first quarter 1994 and 1993 annual personal income data for the U.S. and New Mexico. New Mexico's per capita income went from $15,458 in 1992 to $16,297 in 1993, raising the state's ranking from 49th to 46th. Personal income is the income received by persons from all sources - private and government payrolls, other labor income, farm and nonfarm proprietor's income, rental income, dividend income, interest income and transfer payments. Per capita personal income is the annual total personal income of residents divided by the resident population as of July 1. The personal income estimates indicate that total personal income was increasing far more rapidly in New Mexico than in the nation as a whole from the fourth quarter of 1993 (1993-IV) to the first quarter of 1994 (1994-I).

Per Capita Income 1993 and 1992

The New Mexico per capita income growth rate had been 4.6 percent in 1992, compared to a national rate of 4.9 percent. New Mexico per capita income is 78 percent of U.S. per capita income, the same as Utah, and the lowest proportion in the Southwest, Rocky Mountain and Far West regions. The states with lower proportions of the national average are in the southeastern region. Part of the reason for the state's low (though improving) ranking is New Mexico's very rapid population growth. The New Mexico population was increasing at a 2.2 percent rate between 1992 and 1993, twice the national rate of increase. The very rapid rate of population growth slows per capita income growth, as well as significantly lowering the state's level of per capita income. In spite of this, New Mexico's per capita income ranking improved by three ranks, going from 49th in 1992 to 46th in 1993.

Per capita personal income growth was 5.4 percent in New Mexico, compared to the U.S. per capita income growth rate of 3.5 percent. New Mexico and the U.S. showed diverging trends in personal income growth patterns in the first quarter of 1994, as New Mexico personal income growth picked up and U.S. growth slowed perceptibly. New Mexico outperformed the nation in nonfarm income, with 2.5 percent growth in New Mexico compared to 1.3 percent nationally. The nonfarm growth rate is important because farm income patterns can be unstable due to federal farm payment schedules.

Although the state's improvement in personal income was broad based, several sectors that experienced significant growth in 1993 stand out in accounting for New Mexico's improving performance. Earnings from wage and salaries in construction were running at 20.5 percent from 1992 to 1993 in New Mexico, compared to 7.4 percent nationally. The powerful increase in construction sector earnings was accompanied by a remarkable 9.9 percent increase in mining, and an 8.6 increase in services. Annual increases in nondurable earnings (6.4 percent), government (5.6 percent) and durables manufacturing (5.4 percent) were more modest but still respectable.

Quarterly Growth from 1993-III to 1994-I

The 1993-III to 1993-IV quarterly comparison shows that personal income growth in the U.S. has slowed somewhat, while New Mexico experienced acceleration in personal income growth. U.S. personal income growth slowed from 1.8 in 1993-III to 1.3 percent in 1994-I as New Mexico accelerated from 2.3 to 3.0 percent.New Mexico personal income grew at a 3.0 percent rate in the first quarter of 1994 (1994-I) over (1993-IV), compared to a national rate of 1.3 percent. This was the fastest growth in total personal income reported in the United States for this period. Personal income growth in New Mexico is far outpacing price inflation, which, measured by the BEA fixed weight price index for personal consumption expenditures, was 0.5 percent in the first quarter of 1994. On a first quarter to first quarter basis (1994-I over 1993-I), New Mexico ranked third out of the fifty states and the District of Columbia in personal income growth, with a growth rate of 9.3 percent. New Mexico fell behind only Arizona and Nevada, which had an over the year increase of 9.4.

New Mexico's personal income growth rate has been increasing consistently over the last three quarters available, from 2.1 percent in the third quarter of 1993 to 2.3 percent in fourth quarter 1993 to 3.0 percent in first quarter 1994. Three of New Mexico's neighboring states decelerated from the fourth quarter of 1993 to the first quarter of 1994: Texas (+2.4 to +1.6 percent); Colorado (+2.3 to +1.4 percent); and Oklahoma (+2.3 to +1.4 percent); while Arizona (+1.6 to +2.7 percent) and Utah (+2.0 to +2.6 percent) picked up steam.

The regional growth rate pattern on a quarter-to-quarter basis in 1994-I and 1993-IV were: Southeast (1.6 to 1.9 percent), Southwest (2.3 to 1.8 percent), Great Lakes (2.3 to 1.7 percent), Rocky Mountain and Plains (2.7 and 5.2 percent to 1.6 percent), New England (0.5 to 1.5 percent) and Far West (+1.3 to -0.5 percent).

Personal income growth patterns for the first quarter of 1994 were affected by some unusual developments. The Northridge, California earthquake of January 1994 resulted in a personal income decline over the first quarter in California and the timing of federal farm subsidy payments resulted in personal income declines in North Dakota, Kansas, and Nebraska. In terms of personal income growth, New Mexico's neighboring states Colorado (+1.4 percent), Texas (+1.6 percent), Arizona (+2.7 percent), and Oklahoma (+1.4 percent) did worse than New Mexico over that period. New Mexico personal income growth from mining payrolls over this time period led all other sectors, rising by 5.5 percent, followed by private service industries at 3.5 percent. A comparison of BEA regions from 1993-IV to 1994-I shows the Southeast region doing best at 1.9 percent, followed by the Southwest at 1.8 percent, Great Lakes at 1.7 percent, Plains and Rocky Mountain regions at 1.6 percent, New England at 1.5, Mideast at 1.3, and the Far West (weighed down by California) at -0.5 percent. New Mexico is grouped with the southwestern states in the BEA regional structure.

Quarterly Comparison 1994-IV to 1993-IV

New Mexico personal income growth was up 9.3 percent from the first quarter of 1993 to the first quarter of 1994, compared to a national increase of 6.2 percent. Total earnings by place of work are roughly 72 percent of total personal income at both the national level and in New Mexico. Wages and salaries constitute the largest component of earnings at both the national and the state level. From the first quarter of 1993 to the first quarter of 1994, this category of income was up by 7.7 percent nationally and by 9.4 percent in New Mexico. Farm income was up $369 million (66 percent) in New Mexico, although farm income nationally barely maintained its momentum, growing by 3.2 percent. Proprietor's income, which includes both farm and nonfarm proprietor's income, was stronger in New Mexico than nationally, 25.7 percent in New Mexico and 6.7 percent nationally.

Earnings by place of work are provided for major industry group by the Bureau of Economic Analysis for the personal income series. Nationally, the largest percentage increases in earnings from the first quarter of 1994 to the first quarter of 1993 were in finance, insurance & real estate earnings (23.9 percent), agricultural services (13.5 percent), and earnings from employment in the durable goods manufacturing sector (8.5 percent). The largest percentage increases in earnings from first quarter 1993 to first quarter 1994 in New Mexico occurred in construction (31.4 percent), finance, insurance & real estate (21.6 percent), services (10.4 percent), and retail trade (10.7 percent).

Income derived from dividends, interest & rent was up by 2.7 percent in New Mexico and by 1.0 percent nationally in the first quarter compared to first quarter 1993. Farm income rose by almost 66 percent in New Mexico, apparently because New Mexico farmers benefitted from better market conditions due to gaps in the supply of farm products left by the floods in the mid-Western states. Anti-inflationary increases in the interest rate structure implemented by the U.S. Federal Reserve beginning in early February can be expected to raise income from this source in coming quarters. The pace of growth in transfer payments was 6.5 percent in New Mexico, only slightly higher than the national growth rate of 5.7 percent. The rate of growth of transfer payments has abated by seven tenths of a point in New Mexico and by three tenths of a point nationally since the fourth quarter of 1993. (Transfer payments include countercyclical entitlement programs such as unemployment insurance and Aid to Families with Dependent Children, as well as programs unrelated to the business cycle such as Social Security, Medicaid and Medicare.)

The strength in earnings from construction reflect low (but rising) mortgage interest rates brought about by monetary policy action by the Federal Reserve. Tightening monetary policy can be expected to slow the growth of the residential component of this sector. U.S. industrial sectors experiencing modest earnings increases from the first quarter of 1993 to the first quarter of 1994 are mining (1.7 percent) and government (3.2 percent). In New Mexico, agricultural services (3.8 percent) and government (3.2 percent) experienced the slowest growth. In 1993, the latest calendar year for which complete U.S. and state personal income data are available, New Mexico's total personal income growth rate was 7.7 percent, half again the U.S. growth rate of 4.7 percent.

Per Capita Income Ranking by State

1993 STATE	Rank	Per Capita Personal Income
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA		$29,438
CONNECTICUT	1	$28,110
NEW JERSEY	2	$26,967
NEW YORK	3	$24,623
MASSACHUSETTS	4	$24,563
MARYLAND	5	$24,044
HAWAII	6	$23,354
ALASKA	7	$22,846
NEVADA	8	$22,729
NEW HAMPSHIRE	9	$22,659
ILLINOIS	10	$22,582
WASHINGTON	11	$21,887
CALIFORNIA	12	$21,821
VIRGINIA	13	$21,634
COLORADO	14	$21,564
DELAWARE	15	$21,481
PENNSYLVANIA	16	$21,351
RHODE ISLAND	17	$21,096
MINNESOTA	18	$21,063
FLORIDA	19	$20,857
UNITED STATES		**$20,817**
MICHIGAN	20	$20,453
KANSAS	21	$20,139
WISCONSIN	22	$19,811
NEBRASKA	23	$19,726
OHIO	24	$19,688
WYOMING	25	$19,539
VERMONT	26	$19,467
MISSOURI	27	$19,463
OREGON	28	$19,433
GEORGIA	29	$19,278
INDIANA	30	$19,203
TEXAS	31	$19,189
MAINE	32	$18,895
NORTH CAROLINA	33	$18,702
TENNESSEE	34	$18,434
IOWA	35	$18,315
ARIZONA	36	$18,121
SOUTH DAKOTA	37	$17,666
IDAHO	38	$17,646
NORTH DAKOTA	39	$17,488
MONTANA	40	$17,322
ALABAMA	41	$17,234
KENTUCKY	42	$17,173
OKLAHOMA	43	$17,020
SOUTH CAROLINA	44	$16,923
LOUISIANA	45	$16,667
NEW MEXICO	**46**	**$16,297**
WEST VIRGINIA	47	$16,209
UTAH	48	$16,180
ARKANSAS	49	$16,143
MISSISSIPPI	50	$14,894

1992 STATE	Rank	Per Capita Personal Income
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA		$27,909
CONNECTICUT	1	$27,150
NEW JERSEY	2	$26,091
NEW YORK	3	$24,095
MASSACHUSETTS	4	$23,676
MARYLAND	5	$23,268
HAWAII	6	$22,200
ALASKA	7	$22,067
NEW HAMPSHIRE	8	$21,933
ILLINOIS	9	$21,774
NEVADA	10	$21,648
CALIFORNIA	11	$21,348
WASHINGTON	12	$21,289
VIRGINIA	13	$20,883
DELAWARE	14	$20,724
COLORADO	15	$20,666
PENNSYLVANIA	16	$20,642
MINNESOTA	17	$20,503
RHODE ISLAND	18	$20,276
UNITED STATES		**$20,105**
FLORIDA	19	$19,711
MICHIGAN	20	$19,586
KANSAS	21	$19,387
OHIO	22	$19,040
WISCONSIN	23	$19,038
NEBRASKA	24	$18,974
MISSOURI	25	$18,970
VERMONT	26	$18,792
WYOMING	27	$18,631
OREGON	28	$18,605
GEORGIA	29	$18,549
TEXAS	30	$18,437
INDIANA	31	$18,366
IOWA	32	$18,275
MAINE	33	$18,163
NORTH CAROLINA	34	$17,863
TENNESSEE	35	$17,674
ARIZONA	36	$17,401
SOUTH DAKOTA	37	$17,198
NORTH DAKOTA	38	$17,048
IDAHO	39	$16,649
KENTUCKY	40	$16,528
ALABAMA	41	$16,522
OKLAHOMA	42	$16,420
MONTANA	43	$16,227
SOUTH CAROLINA	44	$16,212
LOUISIANA	45	$15,931
ARKANSAS	46	$15,635
WEST VIRGINIA	47	$15,598
UTAH	48	$15,573
NEW MEXICO	**49**	**$15,458**
MISSISSIPPI	50	$14,082

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Personal Income Growth – Ranking by State

STATE	Rank	% Change 91–92
NORTH DAKOTA	1	9.9%
NEVADA	2	9.2%
ARKANSAS	3	8.9%
TENNESSEE	4	8.4%
WASHINGTON	5	8.3%
IDAHO	6	8.0%
TEXAS	7	7.8%
UTAH	7	7.8%
KENTUCKY	9	7.6%
INDIANA	10	7.4%
WISCONSIN	10	7.4%
NORTH CAROLINA	10	7.4%
MINNESOTA	10	7.4%
MISSISSIPPI	14	7.3%
NEBRASKA	15	7.2%
NEW MEXICO	**16**	**7.1%**
COLORADO	16	7.1%
OREGON	16	7.1%
ALABAMA	19	7.0%
GEORGIA	19	7.0%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	21	6.9%
IOWA	22	6.8%
SOUTH DAKOTA	23	6.7%
ARIZONA	23	6.7%
ALASKA	25	6.5%
OKLAHOMA	25	6.5%
ILLINOIS	27	6.4%
WEST VIRGINIA	27	6.4%
KANSAS	29	6.3%
VERMONT	30	6.2%
LOUISIANA	31	6.1%
NEW JERSEY	31	6.1%
UNITED STATES		**6.1%**
OHIO	33	5.9%
MICHIGAN	33	5.9%
SOUTH CAROLINA	35	5.8%
VIRGINIA	36	5.7%
NEW YORK	36	5.7%
HAWAII	38	5.6%
MONTANA	38	5.6%
MISSOURI	40	5.4%
DELAWARE	40	5.4%
PENNSYLVANIA	42	5.3%
CALIFORNIA	43	5.1%
MAINE	44	4.8%
WYOMING	45	4.7%
CONNECTICUT	45	4.7%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	47	4.4%
MARYLAND	48	4.3%
FLORIDA	49	4.1%
RHODE ISLAND	50	3.8%
MASSACHUSETTS	51	3.6%

STATE	Rank	% Change 92–93
IDAHO	1	8.5%
MONTANA	1	8.5%
NEVADA	3	8.2%
NEW MEXICO	**4**	**7.5%**
COLORADO	5	7.4%
UTAH	6	6.9%
FLORIDA	7	6.7%
NORTH CAROLINA	8	6.5%
ARIZONA	9	6.4%
GEORGIA	10	6.2%
OREGON	11	6.0%
TENNESSEE	11	6.0%
TEXAS	13	5.8%
WYOMING	13	5.8%
MISSISSIPPI	13	5.8%
HAWAII	16	5.7%
ALASKA	17	5.4%
INDIANA	18	5.2%
SOUTH CAROLINA	19	5.1%
LOUISIANA	20	5.0%
MICHIGAN	21	4.9%
ALABAMA	21	4.9%
VIRGINIA	23	4.8%
SOUTH DAKOTA	24	4.7%
RHODE ISLAND	24	4.7%
WISCONSIN	26	4.6%
WEST VIRGINIA	26	4.6%
UNITED STATES		**4.4%**
WASHINGTON	28	4.4%
DELAWARE	28	4.4%
OHIO	28	4.4%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	31	4.2%
OKLAHOMA	31	4.2%
VERMONT	31	4.2%
ILLINOIS	31	4.2%
KENTUCKY	35	4.1%
MARYLAND	35	4.1%
MISSOURI	37	4.0%
KANSAS	37	4.0%
MASSACHUSETTS	39	3.9%
ARKANSAS	39	3.9%
MAINE	41	3.6%
PENNSYLVANIA	41	3.6%
MINNESOTA	41	3.6%
NEW JERSEY	44	3.2%
NEBRASKA	44	3.2%
NEW YORK	46	3.1%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	47	3.0%
CONNECTICUT	48	2.9%
CALIFORNIA	49	2.4%
IOWA	50	1.2%
NORTH DAKOTA	51	0.1%

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

New Mexico Area Economic Activity

(SOURCES: Published articles, government documents, private and public sector news releases and reports from local New Mexico Department of Labor Service Centers. In most cases, no attempt is made to verify accuracy of information from the above sources)

Statewide:

The **New Mexico Film Office** recently released figures showing that film industry spending in New Mexico for the fiscal year 1993-94 was more than $62 million, surpassing the previous fiscal year by more than $36 million. The best known film was "Wyatt Earp" but other smaller projects took place in New Mexico as well. The Arizona Motion Picture Development Office reported that Arizona received $48 million in 1993 from film activity.

Estimates of gross state product (GSP) by industry for 1991 were released in early August by the **U.S. Department of Commerce Bureau of Economic Analysis**. Gross State Product is the market value of the goods and services produced by labor and property located in a state, and is the state counterpart of the Gross Domestic Product. The New Mexico Gross State Product was $30,250 million, or about 0.5 percent of the national GSP in 1991. For the time period 1977 to 1991, the New Mexico GSP grew at an annual average percentage rate of 2.7 percent, while the US rate was 2.5 percent (both in constant 1987 dollars). In the goods producing sector the New Mexico annual average increase was 2.7 percent, while the US rate was 1.3 percent. In the service sector New Mexico growth was 3.0 percent compared to US growth of 3.2 percent, and government growth was 1.6 percent in New Mexico and 1.5 percent nationally.

New Mexico's dairy industry has grown rapidly in recent years, according to a report in the **New Mexico Stockman.** Dairy cattle numbers exceeded 123,000 in 1992. This is a 22 percent increase. Milk and other dairy products are the second largest income generator for New Mexico farmers and ranchers. Cash receipts from milk and other products were more than $269 million in 1992, second only to the New Mexico beef industry. The state now ranks 18th in the US in terms of overall milk production, up from 36th in 1981. The largest milk producing counties are Chaves, Dona Ana, Roosevelt, Bernalillo, and Valencia.

According to an item in the July 22nd Albuquerque Tribune, the **Public Service Co. of New Mexico** reported that its second-quarter 1994 earnings were $17.6 million or 42 cents per share, compared with $3.9 million or 9 cents per share in the second quarter of 1993. Total operating revenues for the second quarter were $204.3 million, a $13.4 million increase from the same period last year. The sale of power generated at San Juan Unit 4 to Utah Associated Municipal Power Systems contributed $6.1 million or 15 cents per share to the second quarter results.

The July 1994 issue of General Fund Report of the **New Mexico Department of Finance and Administration (DFA)**, covering developments through May 1994, states that New Mexico General Fund revenues for May 1994 were $273.6 million, with a year-to-date total of $2.306 billion, up 12.9 percent higher than the total for the first eleven months of the previous fiscal year. According to the General Fund Report, this growth slightly exceeds the latest DFA revenue forecast for FY94 of about 12 percent. Severance tax revenues have grown 14.3 percent over the same period in the previous fiscal year. Gross receipts tax revenues grew 7.4 percent on a year-to-date basis, compared to projected fiscal year growth of 7.5 percent. Net personal income tax revenues for the 1994 fiscal year to date were $520.1 million for growth of 16 percent.

According to the **Monthly Statistical Report** of the New Mexico Human Services Department, Food Stamp cases in New Mexico decreased by 1,339 during June 1994, and the Food Stamp caseload is now 86,274 or only 0.9 percent higher than one year ago. The food stamp caseload had decreased by 259 in May 1994 and by 1,535 in April. The number of Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) cases increased by 133 during June 1994. New Mexico has 2,500 more AFDC cases than at this time last year, a 8.0 percent increase. The number of AFDC-Unemployed Parent cases increased from 1,783 in January to 1,858 in March, before falling to 1,806 in April and 1,720 in June 1994.

Visitors to New Mexico not travelling as part of an organized group spend an average of $88 per day in the state, according to initial findings of a study of tourism being performed by the **New Mexico Department of Tourism** and two industry groups.

The state of New Mexico **Environment Department** has been awarded $221,012 from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency for cleanup efforts at ten of the state's most polluted sites. The EPA funds will be distributed to clean up sites in nine counties: Bernalillo, Curry, Grant, Lincoln, San Juan, Cibola, Socorro, Valencia and McKinley (McKinley County has two sites).

Two grants worth $2.8 million have been awarded to the University of New Mexico to assist in the conversion of military technologies to commercial applications. The U.S. Department of Energy has awarded the grants to the **UNM Manufacturing Engineering Program**. The grants will help pay for apprenticeship programs at UNM for displaced military industry workers.

Smith's Food and Drug Center, based in Ogden, Utah, has signed a contract with a Utah construction company to build three new stores in New Mexico. The stores will be located in Alamogordo, Hobbs and Gallup. Each will be about 50,000 square feet in size and employ about 50 to 100 workers.

Musicland Stores Corp. has announced plans for a 52,260-square-foot video, music and book store, called Media Play, near Eubank Blvd. and I-40 in Albuquerque. The store is expected to open in the fall and will employ 100 full-time and part-time employees.

The **National Association of Realtors** reported in early August that sales of previously-owned homes rose 13.6 percent in the second quarter of 1994 compared to the second quarter of 1993, to a 4.5 million annual rate. Sales rose in 44 states, including New Mexico. In New Mexico, sales rose 5.8 percent on a quarter to quarter basis. In Albuquerque, the median price of a previously owned home rose 7.6 percent in the second quarter of 1994 to $108,500, slightly below the national median of $110,600.

New Mexico has been awarded a grant of $74,462 by the Department of Agriculture for the **Farmer's Market Nutrition Program**. The grant will help the program, which is part of the Women, Infant, and Children (WIC) program, provide coupons to participants in the Special Supplemental Food Program for WIC.

According to a recent report from the **Census Bureau of the US Department of Commerce**, New Mexico's 2,515 wholesalers had sales totaling $6.3 billion in 1992. That is a 23-percent increase since 1987. Nationwide, wholesale sales rose an estimated 22 percent over the five year period. The Census Bureau also reported that New Mexico's 10,661 service establishments with paid employees had receipts of $6.2 billion in 1992. Service receipts for 1992 increased 47 percent from 1987, while service receipts nationally were up an estimated 58 percent. Offices and clinics of medical doctors had the greatest dollar volume increase of receipts among New Mexico's service establishments, up $206.5 over the five year period. Also, New Mexico's 9,311 retail stores had sales totaling $11.3 billion in 1992. The 1992 retail sales were an increase of 42 percent from 1987, while the national increase was 27 percent.

The **US Department of Health and Human Services** awarded a grant of $728,477 to New Mexico's Vaccines for Children program. The state of New Mexico Public Health Division was awarded the funding to expand upon its statewide network of 160 providers. The funding will be used to provide families the access to vaccines, particularly in rural areas where providers often cannot afford to purchase large quantities of vaccines.

Indian pueblos and tribes throughout New Mexico were recently awarded more than $35 million to provide affordable housing to tribal residents. The grants were awarded by the **US Department of Housing and Urban Development** and will be used for rental assistance, renovations on existing housing and development of new affordable housing units. Among the awards were: $13.3 million to the Navajo Housing Authority for 105 housing units; $9.5 million to Santa Domingo Pueblo; $5 million for 54 housing units in Cochiti Pueblo; $3.2 million for 28 housing units in San Juan Pueblo; $3.2 million to Isleta Pueblo for 28 units; and $1.6 million for 14 units in Acoma Pueblo.

New Mexico lumber production fell from 167,000 million board feet in 1992 to 122,000 million board feet in 1993, according to the 1993 edition of the **Statistical Yearbook of the Western Lumber Industry.** New Mexico lumber production had peaked in 1989 at 247,000 million board feet, falling to 156,000 in 1991. The yearbook provides a profile of New Mexico sawmills for 1992, showing that 29 percent of timber came from national forests, with 5.4 percent from other public sources and 6.6 from forest industry lands, and 59 percent from other private sources.

Albuquerque Area, Bernalillo County:

The **Albuquerque Journal** reported on August 12 that the US Air Force plans to set up a new satellite "mission control" at Kirtland Air Force Base that by 1996 will steer 17 earth-orbiting research satellites. The mission control center and a group of related space test and evaluation activities, will bring 535 jobs to New Mexico from California.

The **University of New Mexico Division of Continuing Education's Dislocated Worker Program** has helped to train about 170 displaced workers in such fields as computer operations, environmental applications, real estate, paralegal programs and management. The program, now in its third trimester, has helped 104 individuals get jobs through certification in new career areas.

The number of building permits issued for single-family homes in Albuquerque dropped by 14 percent in July 1994 compared to July 1993, according to the city of Albuquerque Planning Department. Permits fell from 202 in July 1993 to 173 in July 1994. 1994, however, is looking up in a year-to-date comparison. From January to July 1994 the city of Albuquerque issued building permits for 1,623 single-family homes compared to 1,198 permits issued during the same period in 1993.

The **Albuquerque Journal North** reported on August 11 that congressional negotiators have approved a $264 billion defense budget that includes $40 million for two New Mexico institutions that the departments of Energy and Defense have repeatedly tried to shut down. Congressional budget negotiators approved $20 million to upgrade the Los Alamos Meson Physics Facility particle accelerator and $20 million for the High Energy Laser Systems Test Facility at White Sands Missile Range. The Defense Authorization Bill is the last of three key bills supporting New Mexico's military institutions to be wrapped up by House and Senate negotiators.

Westland Development Co. plans to open 8,000 acres for housing, office and commercial use. Westland is preparing development plans for two locations -1,000 acres on the southwest mesa west of Coors Road and 7,000 acres between I-40 and the southern end of the Petroglyph National Monument. Both areas are outside the Albuquerque city limits. Westland is the corporate successor to the 17th century Atrisco Land Grant and owner of about 60,000 acres. The tract of land south of the Petroglyph Monument could support a population nearly the size of Rio Rancho (about 50,000).

Diagnostek Inc., an Albuquerque-based firm, reported net earnings of $4.2 million or 17 cents a share for the quarter ending June 30. That represents an increase of 66 percent from the $2.5 million or 11 cents a share reported for the same period last year. Revenues of Diagnostek's pharmacy business for the quarter ending June 30 were $121.4 million, up 110 percent from the comparable prior year amount.

Single family home sales in the Albuquerque area were up 4 percent in June compared to May despite higher interest rates, according to the **Albuquerque Board of Realtors**. The Board said 671 homes closed in June compared to 643 in May. June 1994 sales were down, however, from 708 in June 1993. Interest rates for a 30-year fixed-rate mortgage fell to 8.35 percent in June from 8.42 percent in May. The

median home price in June decreased slightly compared to May: $105,101 vs. $108,101. The average home sales price in June was $123,870, up 1.1 percent from May's $122,530.

The **F.W. Dodge co.** reports that contract value for future construction in the Albuquerque metropolitan area was 40 percent ahead of last year's value. Contract values for residential construction was up 54 percent to $201.98 million, compared to $130.82 million in the same period last year. Nonresidential construction contract values were up 16 percent to $89.15 million for the first six months of 1994, compared with 476.9 million in the same period of 1993.

Coronado Center in Albuquerque saw one new national chain store open this summer and four more shops are due this fall. Nine West women's shoes opened in early August on the mall's upper level. The other four shops are scheduled to open on October 1.

Roswell Area, Chaves County:

Adult education programs at Eastern New Mexico University-Roswell have received a $252,000 grant from the U.S. Department of Education. This constitutes the first of four grants for this purpose which will be received annually by the university. The purpose of the grant is to recruit and train non-traditional students. The program will seek to encourage adults to acquire high school equivalency degrees and enroll in adult basic education classes and courses at the post-secondary level.

According to an article in the July 12 issue of the Roswell Daily Record, the sale of **Transportation Manufacturing Co.** is expected within two months and TMC employees are receiving termination notices. TMC president John Nasi stated that the company had to terminate its employees because the future staffing pattern will be the responsibility of the new owner. Nasi also said that orders for buses from New York and Boston will keep the plant open into 1995.

Raton Area, Colfax County:

The **Pittsburg & Midway Coal Mining Co.** announced the layoff of 35 miners in temporary jobs at the York Canyon Complex. The layoffs were made because of changes in mining procedures at the Complex. The workforce reduction brings the employment level to about 400, according to a company spokesman.

According to the 1993 edition of the **Economic Review**, which is published by Sunwest Bank, coal output in Colfax county rose to a record 28.6 million tons, an increase of 17 percent from 1992. Much of the surge in production was credited to the coal that Pittburg and Midway's York Canyon mine is supplying to the Wisconsin Electric Power Co. under a long term contract that calls for the York Canyon Mine to ship 2 million tons of coal to the Wisconsin utility each year.

Raton is one of eleven New Mexico communities that will receive some of $3.2 million in federal money to make emergency repairs to public housing. The Department of Housing and Urban Development's Comprehensive Improvement Assistance Program will enable New Mexico housing authorities to make various physical improvements to nearly 1,200 low-rent housing units. The Raton Housing Authority is scheduled to receive $620,000 for various physical improvements to 156 low-rent units. The money approved for Raton is the second highest total designated for any of the eleven communities. Espanola is scheduled to receive $680,000 for public housing improvements there. Other communities approved for funding include: Alamogordo, Pecos, Artesia, Bayard, Eunice, and Cuba. Taos, Santa Fe and San Miguel counties are also scheduled to receive funding.

Las Cruces Area, Doña Ana County:

The city of **Las Cruces** has been awarded $500,000 from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development for affordable housing. The city was awarded a Home Investment Partnership Act grant. The program provides for owner-occupied and rental housing rehabilitation, a first-time buyer assistance program, tenant-based rental assistance and new construction.

According to an item in the August 5 issue of the **Las Cruces Sun News**, total building contracts for the Las Cruces metropolitan area through June are up 63 percent from last year, as reported by the F.W. Dodge division of McGraw Hill. The metropolitan area, which includes all of Dona Ana County, reports contracts for future construction for the first half of 1994 at $88.56 million compared with $54.21 million for the first half of 1993. Nonresidential construction for the same period increased to $42.07 million, up from $11.53 million last year. Residential construction was up 9 percent to $46.49 million from $42.67 million.

The **New Mexico Environment Department** will receive a grant of $173,000 to monitor air quality in Dona Ana County. The grant was awarded by the US Environmental Protection Agency to study air pollution problems along the New Mexico borders with Texas and Mexico. The funds will be used to support air monitoring sites at the facilities at Santa Teresa, Sunland Park and Chaparral.

Artesia Area, Eddy County:

A permit for a new state government office complex was the highest valued building permit issued by the city of Artesia for the month of June. A permit valued at $146,000 was issued for the construction of offices in Artesia to house the Children, Youth and Families Department.

Carlsbad Area, Eddy County:

According to an article in the **Carlsbad Current**, the city of Carlsbad issued 422 more building permits in the first half of 1994 than in the same period of 1993. The permits were worth $1.4 million more than construction and roofing activity permitted in the first half of 1993.

Santa Rosa Area, Guadalupe County:

An article in the August 17th edition of the **Quay County Sun** states that the US Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) has awarded a grant of over $167,000 to help the rural residents in Guadalupe county. The program objective is to establish the "Guadalupe County Integrated Rural Health System Model" in collaboration with the University of New Mexico School of Medicine. The project will address clinic outreach efforts, health professional recruitment and retention, emergency medical services and special studies.

Hobbs Area, Lea County:

Rich Meat Services Co. in Hobbs has reopened with 15 to 20 employees, and has begun to process shrimp for a Texas shrimp farming firm. The shrimp will be processed in Hobbs for Triton Aquaculture Inc., a shrimp farm located in Imperial, Texas. Since the closure of the facility in April 1994, with the layoff of 100 workers. The owner of Rich Services has been in search of new contracts to revive the food processing plant.

According to an article in the **Hobbs Flare,** information provided by the U.S. Commerce Department shows that pay levels for privately employed persons in Lea County increased from an annual average wage or salary of $16,760 in 1990 to an average of $18,316 per employee in 1991 or by 9.3 percent. The figures were recently published in **County Business Patterns,** the Commerce Department's comprehensive annual report on employment and earnings. Pay levels for privately employed persons in New Mexico had increased from an annual average wage or salary of $18, 277 in 1990 to $18,715 in 1991 or by 2.4 percent. Nationally the figure went up from $22,510 in 1990 to $23,410 in 1991 or by 3.2 percent.

Los Alamos Area, Los Alamos County:

A July 2 Albuquerque Journal North article states that when the **Los Alamos National Laboratories** reorganized in fall 1993, 56 of the laboratory's top 110 jobs were eliminated. In summer 1994, 42 of the people who held those jobs are working in non-management positions at the laboratory. Also, nearly one-fourth of the 838 Los Alamos workers who took early retirement in fall 1993 have returned as consultants to the laboratory.

The **Los Alamos National Laboratory** will help clean up the Department of Energy's Rocky Flats plutonium factory in a deal worth $30 million to $50 million to the laboratory in 1995. Los Alamos has been selected for the job because of its expertise in working with plutonium, according to the a representative of EG&G Rocky Flats, the contractor that runs Rocky Flats for the Department of Energy.

Gallup Area, McKinley County:

Navajo communities in northwest New Mexico will receive an estimated $900,000 for medical services from the **Navajo Area Indian Health Service**. Funds will be used to support outpatient, emergency, public health nursing and ambulance services. The contract was awarded to Presbyterian Medical Services of Santa Fe and was made effective July 1, 1994 with a four year renewal option.

A **Denny's Restaurant** and a **Sleep Inn Motel** are to be built on the Gallup Indian Plaza at the East I-40 interchange. The Gallup Denny's will be open 24 hours a day and will employ at least 24 part time workers. The Sleep Inn Motel is expected to employ about 25.

The **City of Gallup's** gross fiscal year 1994 gross receipts tax distribution from the state Taxation and Revenue Dept. was $11 million, more than six percent higher than the total for fiscal year 1993.

Dulce Area, Rio Arriba County:

The **Jicarilla Apache Tribe** of Dulce was one of 41 entities sharing in a $2,140,000 fund from the Department of the Interior to implement the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act. The Jicarillas were awarded $75,000 for the tribal project. The Museum of New Mexico foundation received $74,900 from the same fund and Zuni Pueblo was granted $474,000, the only other grants announced in New Mexico from the program.

Rio Rancho Area, Sandoval County:

The **Rio Rancho School Board** has approved the sale of $17.2 million in bonds from a $27.1 million general obligation bond authorization passed in April. The bond money will be used to build elementary and middle schools and the first phase of a high school.

According to an article in the July 27th issue of the **Rio Rancho Observer,** there have been 146 retail/commercial projects constructed in Rio Rancho since 1986, including six new projects developed through the first six months of 1994. The new developments will bring an additional 68,414 square feet of retail/commercial space to Rio Rancho. (These figures do not include industrial building projects.)

The **FHP Healthcare Center** currently under construction on Southern Boulevard in Rio Rancho, is nearing completion. The private healthcare center will include a pharmacy, as well as optometry, radiology, dental and x-ray services and an in-house laboratory. The center will employ 40 people, including staff physicians.

Intuit Inc., a California-based producer of financial software will build its newest telecommunications center in Rio Rancho, according to an announcement from the company. Construction has begun on a 74,000-square-foot center at a 12.5-acre site in the River's Edge Business Tech Center in Rio Rancho. The firm expects to open in mid-December with 150 to 200 employees. The facility will operate as a technical support center for Intuit software such as Quicken for checkbook balancing and Turbo Tax for income tax return preparation. Intuit expects the Rio Rancho operation to expand to 800 employees within two years.

Budaghers Area, Sandoval County:

The **New Mexico Outlet Center,** which sells factory-direct merchandise, plans to add 16 stores to the 40 presently on the site. Groundbreaking for the new stores is scheduled for November 16. The center is along I-25 at the Budagher's exit north of Albuquerque.

Bloomfield Area, San Juan County:

Construction of a $50 million power plant near Bloomfield would put as many as 150 residents to work and may generate as much as $1 million a year for the area economy, according to a report in the Farmington Daily Times. A spokesman for **Williams Field Services** states that the yearlong construction project may be started as early as February 1995, and be completed in 1996. The power plant would be built about three miles northeast of Bloomfield, near the Williams Milagro coal seam gas processing plant.

Farmington Area, San Juan County:

According to a July 28 article in the Gallup Independent, **Navajo Forest Products Industry** has closed and the shutdown is probably permanent. The mill's last 100 employees were laid of in late July, leaving only 15 employees to attend to administrative details. The shutdown has also idled about 20 contract loggers working in the Zuni mountains and on Mount Taylor.

Navajo Agricultural Products Industry planned to farm 110,630 acres at the projects inception in 1970. Two thirds of the planned acreage is under cultivation, as well as storage and processing facilities for alfalfa, beans, corn, onions, barley, wheat and potatoes. The operations employ 300 full-time and 1,500 seasonal workers with almost all workers members of the Navajo Nation.

Las Vegas Area, San Miguel County:

New Mexico Highlands University in Las Vegas has been awarded a $3.8 million five-year research grant from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA). The Institutional Research Award grant will be used to support multidisciplinary research in science and technology at Highlands.

The **Luna Vocational Technical Institute** in Las Vegas has been awarded a $68,500 grants under the Minority Technical Education Program of the US Department of Energy.

Santa Fe Area, Santa Fe County:

According to an item in the **Santa Fe New Mexican,** contracts for future construction are up by 49 percent compared to the first five months of 1993. May contracts for future non-residential construction amounted to $13.8 million compared to $9.3 million in May of 1993.

The number of homes sold in the city of Santa Fe dropped slightly in the first half of 1994 compared with the same period in 1993, according to a report released by the **Santa Fe Association of Realtors.** The median sales price of a house in the first half of 1994 rose 19 percent compared with the price in the first six months of 1993.

The **Santa Fe Opera** has announced a $16.7 million fund-raising campaign to finance major renovations scheduled to begin in September 1995 with the construction of a new roof that will put a cover over the opera's open air theater. The stage and the workshops beneath the stage will be the only parts of the opera house not to be remodeled.

According to an article in the August 14 edition of the **Santa Fe New Mexican,** gross receipts tax collection figures compiled by the New Mexico Taxation and Revenue Department show that the economy of Santa Fe County continued to show strong growth for the first half of 1994. Total reported gross receipts for construction, for example, were up 43 percent for the first six months of 1994 compared to the same period in 1993.

Alamo Area, Socorro County:

The **Alamo Navajo School Board** has been awarded a $481,000 grant from the Farmer's Home Administration for water system improvements. The grant will help to pay for refurbishing the existing storage facilities, drill a new well and add chlorination equipment.

Taos Area, Taos County:

According to the most recent issue of the quarterly **Economic Outlook Newsletter** prepared for the Taos County Economic Development Corporation, 1993 was a good year for business in Taos County as inflation adjusted gross receipts rose by close to 9 percent. However, the report notes that the Taos economy became more dependent on tourist spending in 1993 than in the preceding five years. There was a substantial increase in housing costs during the second half of the year. The unemployment rate is at considerably higher levels than the statewide average and the average wage in private sector jobs was one-third less than the statewide figure. Much of the rise in gross receipts, and gross receipts taxes were attributed to higher retail prices in Taos.

Clayton Area, Union County:

Total gross receipts tax distributions to Clayton were $762,930 for the July 1, 1993 to June 30, 1994 period, according to an article in the **Union County Leader.** This distribution represents an 18.2 percent gain in receipts over the prior fiscal year. The tax distribution from the New Mexico Taxation and Revenue Department were based on taxable gross receipts of $29,999,844 in Clayton for the 1994 fiscal year, up from $22,940,540 in 1993 and $23, 723,614 in the 1992 fiscal year.

NEW MEXICO OCCUPATIONAL JOB NEEDS

RECENT JOB SHORTAGES/SURPLUSES 1/

STATEWIDE SUMMARY:

SHORTAGES	MAJOR SURPLUSES
COOK	CASHIER
ELECTRICIAN	CLERK, GENERAL
LICENSED PRACTICAL NURSE	CONSTRUCTION WKR. UNSKILLED
REGISTERED NURSE	LABORER
TRUCK DRIVER	SALES CLERK
	SECRETARY

STATEWIDE SHORTAGES IN EDUCATION & HEALTH:

EDUCATION	HEALTH
BILINGUAL TEACHER	CERTIFIED NURSING ASSISTANT
EDUCATIONAL DIAGNOSTICIAN	CRITICAL CARE NURSE
SCHOOL PSYCHOLOGIST	HOME HEALTH AIDE
SPECIAL EDUCATION TEACHER	LICENSED PRACTICAL NURSE
THERAPISTS (OCCUPATIONAL, PHYSICAL, SPEECH)	NURSE PRACTITIONER
	PHYSICIAN
	PHYSICIAN'S ASSISTANT
	REGISTERED NURSE
	THERAPISTS (OCCUPATIONAL, PHYSICAL, SPEECH)

ALBUQUERQUE MSA:

SHORTAGES	SURPLUSES
AUTOMOTIVE TECHNICIAN	ACCOUNTANT
CASHIER	CLERK, GENERAL
CONSTRUCTION LABORER	COMPUTER PROGRAMMER
CORRECTIONAL OFFICER	ELECTRONIC TECHNICIAN
ECOCARDIOGRAPHER	LAWYER
ELECTRICIAN	MANAGER, ALL INDUSTRIES
ENGINEER (CHEM., ELEC., MECH.)	RECEPTIONIST
FAST FOOD WORKER	SECRETARY
FURNITURE ASSEMBLER	TEACHER (ELEMENTARY, HOME EC., SOC STUDIES)
HOME HEALTH CARE AIDE	
MEDICAL TRANSCRIBER	
MOTEL CLEANER	
PHARMACIST	
RADIOGRAPHER	
SPEECH & LANGUAGE PATHOLOGIST	
TEACHER (BILINGUAL, MATH & SCIENCE, READING, SPECIAL ED.)	
THERAPISTS (OCCUPATIONAL & PHYSICAL)	
TRUCK DRIVER	

SANTA FE MSA:

SHORTAGES	SURPLUSES
AUTOBODY REPAIR	ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
BOOKKEEPER, COMPUTER	CASHIER
FAST FOOD WORKER	CLERK, GENERAL
HEAVY EQUIPMENT OPERATOR	CONSTRUCTION WORKER, UNSKILLED
HOUSEKEEPER	FRONT DESK CLERK
LIVE-IN COMPANION	MANAGER, RETAIL SALES
SECURITY GUARD	RECEPTIONIST
	SALES CLERK

LAS CRUCES MSA:

SHORTAGES	SURPLUSES
BRICKLAYER	CANNERY WORKER
CARPENTER	CONSTRUCTION WORKER, UNSKILLED
ELECTRICIAN	COUNTER ATTENDANT
PLUMBER	SECRETARY
PRINTER	SEWING MACHINE OPERATOR
QUALITY CONTROL TECHNICIAN	TRUCK DRIVER (TRACTOR TRAILER)

NM DEPT OF LABOR SERVICE CENTERS 2/

TOP 10 JOB OPENINGS	TOP 10 APPLICANTS
MATERIAL HANDLER	CONSTRUCTION WORKER II
CONSTRUCTION WORKER II	CONSTRUCTION WORKER I
CONSTRUCTION WORKER I	CLERK, GENERAL
CLERK, GENERAL	CASHIER-CHECKER
YARD WORKER	SECRETARY
LANDSCAPE SPECIALIST	CARPENTER
CLEANER, COMMERCIAL OR INSTI.	CASHIER II
KITCHEN HELPER	OPERATING ENGINEER
MAINTENANCE REPAIRER, BLDG.	TRUCK DRIVER, HEAVY
SECURITY GUARD	RECEPTIONIST

PROJECTED LONG TERM NEEDS, 1988-2000: 3/

FASTEST GROWING OCCUP.	OCCUP. W/MOST OPENINGS
HOME HEALTH AIDE	SALESPERSON, RETAIL
PARALEGAL	WAITER & WAITRESS
MEDICAL ASSISTANT	FOOD COUNTER WORKER
MEDICAL SECRETARY	CASHIER
PHYSICAL THERAPIST	GENERAL MANAGER & TOP EXEC.
CANNERY WORKER (seasonal)	SECRETARY
TRAVEL AGENT	JANITOR & CLEANERS, EXC. MAID
PHYSICAL THERAPY ASSISTANT	GENERAL OFFICE CLERK
SURGICAL TECHNICIAN	REGISTERED NURSE
PLASTIC MOLDING, CASTING OP.	TRUCK DRIVER, HEAVY

1/ Based on monthly reports by NM Dept. of Labor Service Centers and semi-annual survey of major Albuquerque employers and professional organizations. For current information by area contact the Area Labor Service Centers listed on the last page, or call the Bureau of Economic Research and Analysis at 841-8645.
2/ Applicants registering and employers listing job openings with Labor Service Centers.
3/ Source: "New Mexico Occupational Outlook 2000," NMDOL, September 1991.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED IN THE NEW MEXICO LABOR MARKET REVIEW

A. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYED, UNEMPLOYED, and UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

Conceptually, persons in the civilian labor force are counted where they reside. These estimates are derived monthly; the reference period to which the estimates pertain is the calendar week including the 12th day of the month. This week is referred to as the "survey week."

Labor Force

The term "labor force" refers to an estimate of the number of persons, 16 years of age and older, classified as employed or unemployed. The civilian labor force is the total labor force (as defined above), excluding persons in the Armed Forces. Most published data, including national and state estimates, pertain to the Civilian Labor Force. Civilian Labor Force = Employed + Unemployed.

Employed (Persons by place of residence)

Employed persons are those individuals, 16 years of age and older, who did any work at all during the survey week as paid employees, in their own business, profession or farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in a family operated business. Also counted as employed are those persons who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor-management dispute, or personal reasons. Individuals are counted only once even though they may hold more than one job.

Unemployed

Unemployed persons comprise all persons who did not work during the survey week but who made specific efforts to find a job within the previous 4 weeks and were available for work during the survey week (except for temporary illness). Also included as unemployed are those who did not work at all, were available for work, but were not actively seeking work because they were (a) waiting to be called back to a job from which they were laid off; or (b) waiting to report to a new job within 30 days.

Unemployment Rate

The unemployment rate represents the number unemployed as a percent of the civilian force. The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate removes routine fluctuations from the estimate of unemployment.

B. NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (Jobs by place of work)

This monthly employment-by-industry series refers to the number of persons on individual employer payrolls during the reference period each month. The reference period for all employers, except federal government, is the pay period which includes the twelfth of the month. For federal government establishments, the reference period used is the last day of the calendar month. Intermittent federal workers are counted if they performed any service during the month.

This data excludes proprietors, self-employed, unpaid volunteers or family workers, domestic workers in individual households and the Armed Forces. (Civilian military jobs are counted). Also omitted are employees on leave without pay or on strike for the entire reference period.

It is important to note that this data series differs from the total employment estimates described in Section A - Civilian Labor Force, Employed, Unemployed and Unemployment Rate, because the nonagricultural wage and salary series is based on a job by place of work concept while the total employment series is based on an employed person by place of residence concept.

C. ADDITIONAL TERMINOLOGY

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

There are approximately 300 designated MSAs in the U. S., and New Mexico contains three: The Albuquerque MSA (Bernalillo, Sandoval and Valencia Counties), the Las Cruces MSA (Dona Ana County) and the Santa Fe MSA (Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties).

An MSA is a statistical standard designated and defined by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards (OFSPS). MSA's are designated so that governmental agencies will use a common geographical classification in the production of data on metropolitan areas in the nation. The general concept of an MSA is one of a large population nucleus, together with any adjacent communities which have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus.

Quadrants

In order to improve the overview of state employment conditions given on the front page of the Review, the state has been divided into geographic quadrants which exclude the three Metropolitan Statistical Areas: 1) The northeast quadrant includes Colfax, Guadalupe, Harding, Mora, Quay, Rio Arriba, San Miguel, Taos, Torrance and Union counties; 2) The southeast quadrant includes Chaves, Curry, De Baca, Eddy, Lea, Lincoln, Otero, and Roosevelt counties; 3) The southwest quadrant includes Catron, Grant, Hidalgo, Luna, Sierra, and Socorro counties; 4) The northwest quadrant includes Cibola, McKinley, and San Juan counties.

Labor Force Participation Rate

The number of persons in the labor force as a percent of the total population, 16 years of age or older.

Estimate

An approximate figure arrived at following specified procedures, thoughtful consideration of facts and/or approximate calculations, is an estimate. It does not imply an exact figure and may be subject to change or revision as additional facts or improved techniques become available. Estimates based on early sample returns or heavily upon the judgment of an Analyst because important information is as yet unavailable are identified as Preliminary Estimates. Revised Estimates are developed using new data or techniques.

Seasonal Adjustment

The procedure of applying smoothing factors to an economic data series to remove the effects of routine fluctuations associated with weather and institutional schedules such as the school year.

Benchmark

Estimates are normally based on a sample or less than complete preliminary information. Revision of initial data based upon reasonably complete information is called a "Benchmark".

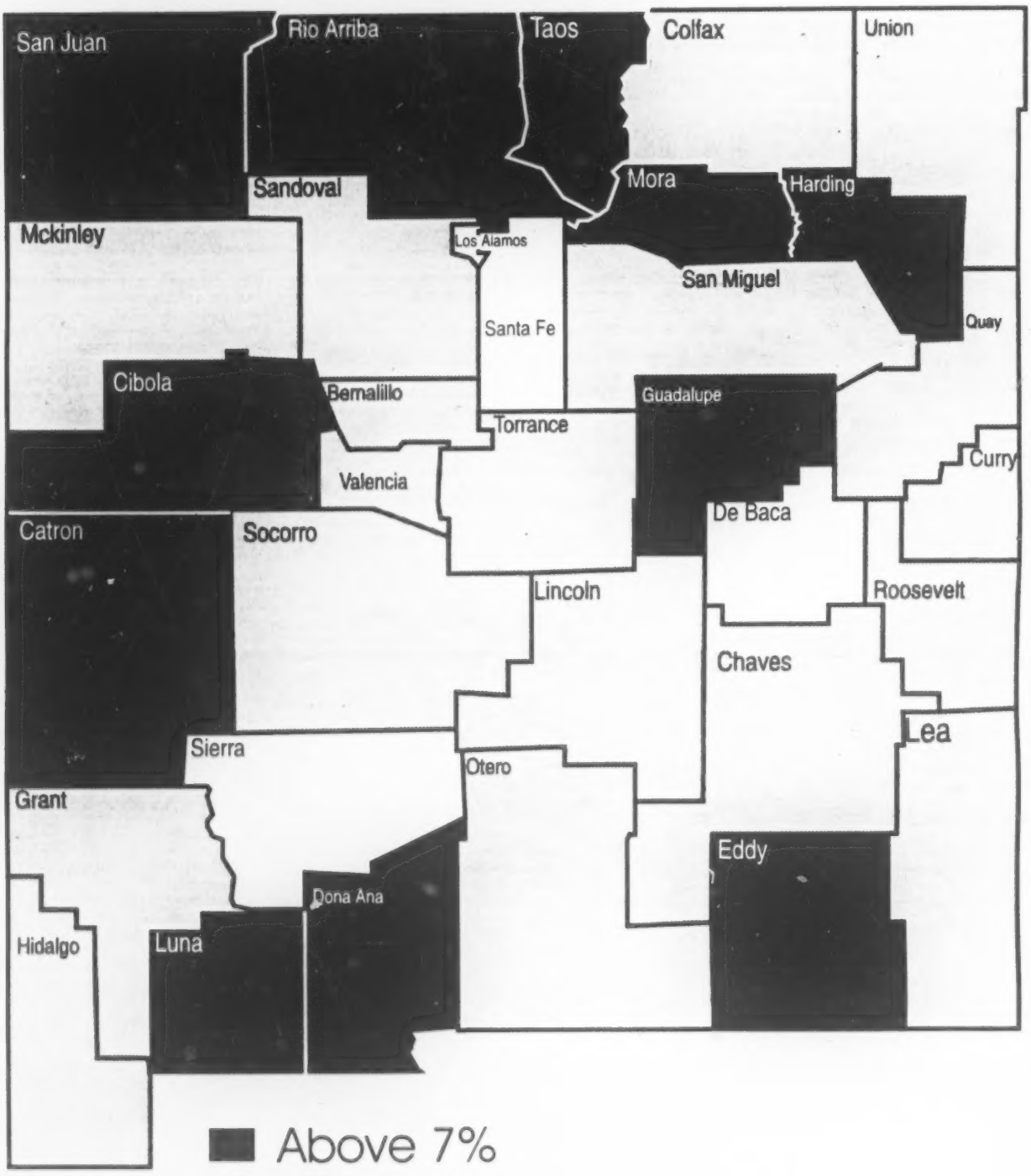
Goods-producing Sector

The "Goods-producing Sector" in the nonagricultural employment tables includes the construction, manufacturing and mining industries.

Services-producing Sector

The "Services-producing Sector" in the nonagricultural employment tables includes: transportation & public utilities, trade, finance, insurance & real estate, services and government.

July 1994 Unemployment Rates by County



New Mexico Department of Labor
Labor Service Center Directory

OFFICE	DIRECTOR	PHONE #	STREET ADDRESS	CITY	ZIP
ALAMOGORDO	EDDIE BEAGLES	437-9210	901 ALASKA AVENUE	ALAMOGORDO	88310
ALBUQUERQUE	LOUIE TAPIA	841-9300	501 MOUNTAIN ROAD	ALBUQUERQUE	87103
CASUAL LABOR	JOE PURDY	841-8996	700 COPPER	ALBUQUERQUE	87103
DIAL-A-TEEN	VENA GORDON	247-3691	807 MOUNTAIN ROAD	ALBUQUERQUE	87102
CARLSBAD	BENNY INMAN	887-1174	323 S. HALAGUENO	CARLSBAD	88220
ARTESIA SATELLITE OFFICE		748-1303	704 W. MAIN	ARTESIA	88210
CLOVIS	BOBBY ANN DICTSON	762-4571	1601 SUTTER PLACE	CLOVIS	88101
PORTALES SATELLITE OFFICE		356-8576	1100 COMMUNITY WAY	PORTALES	88130
ESPANOLA	PAULINE ANTOINE	753-2285	ONATE STREET	ESPANOLA	87532
FARMINGTON	ROBERT M. MC GEE	327-6126	600 W. ARRINGTON STREET	FARMINGTON	87401
GALLUP	LAURA LEE LINEBERRY	863-3884	814 S. SECOND STREET	GALLUP	87301
GRANTS	HELEN DAYAN	287-9441	221 W. SANTA FE AVENUE	GRANTS	87020
HOBBS	VICTORINA GARCIA	393-5188	204 W. PARK	HOBBS	88240
LAS CRUCES	ASCENSION LOPEZ	524-6250	226 S. ALAMEDA	LAS CRUCES	88001
LAS VEGAS	FELIX MONTANO	425-6451	833 GRAND AVENUE	LAS VEGAS	87701
RATON	TED ORTIZ	445-2784	201 S. SECOND STREET	RATON	87740
RIO WEST	BILL CALDERON	891-1911	4020 PEGGY SE	RIO RANCHO	87124
ROSWELL	GARRY ENOX	624-6040	108 E. BLAND	ROSWELL	88201
SANTA FE	PAT PADILLA	827-7434	301 W. DE VARGAS	SANTA FE	87501
SILVER CITY	JOYCE HAMMACK	538-3737	410 W. BROADWAY	SILVER CITY	88062
DEMING SATELLITE OFFICE		546-0192	109 EAST PINE STREET	DEMING	88030
SOCORRO	DANNY TRUJILLO	835-0067	109 FAULKNER	SOCORRO	87801
TAOS	JOHNNY PACHECO	758-4219	PASEO DEL CANON	TAOS	87571
TUCUMCARI	RAY ARAGON (acting)	461-2734	119 S. SECOND	TUCUMCARI	88401

2/10/94

New Mexico Department of Labor
Economic Research and Analysis (CC6097)
P.O. Box 1928
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87103

JOB SERVICE

Official Business
Penalty for Private Use, $300

60970-021C-400

Jane Hunt
Congressional Information Services
SRI
4520 E. West Highway
Bethesda, MD 20814-3389

The humpback flute player Kokopelli displayed on the cover of the *New Mexico Labor Market Review* is found throughout prehistoric cultures in the Southwest. Kokopelli's Symbolism varies from a fertility image, to a rain priest, to a hunting magician. In his hump he carries seeds of plants and flowers and with the music of his flute creates warmth for their germination as he scatters them.

New Mexico DRUG FREE
It's a State of Mind!

If you do NOT desire to continue receiving this publication, please check here ☐ and return this cover to the above address.

If your address has changed, please indicate and return this cover to the above address.

New Mexico Labor Market Review is a monthly publication from the New Mexico Department of Labor

Larry Blackwell, Chief
Economic Research and Analysis Bureau

Major Contributors:

Gerry Bradley, Labor Economist Supervisor
Karl Romero, Statistical Analyst
(Data Analysis and Publication Section)

Other Contributors:

Steven Pazand, Labor Economist Supervisor
Ross Cutler, Labor Economist Senior
Rachael Archuleta, Labor Economist
Susan Dickson, Labor Economist Supervisor
Shannon Lucero, Labor Economist
Rachel Vigil, Statistical Analyst
Martin Reiter, Labor Economist Supervisor
Clif Green, Labor Economist